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The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIII NO 198— BOMBAY: FRIDAY AUGUST 21, 1925. ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

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(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
22nd Aug.	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,106
26th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th ,,	CHINA		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI		16,106
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND.		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
31st ,,	CHINA†		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA	10,918
24th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15th ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,089
22nd ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—
1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 72, ,, 62, & ,, 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 50, ,, ,, 48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China.' on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	6,060
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th ,,	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec. 1926	MARGHA	8,278
14th Jan.	Wakefield*	6,060
4th Feb.	Cargo Steamer	
18th Feb.	Cargo Steamer	
18th March	Domala	8,441
8th April	Margha	8,278
29th ,,	Dumana	8,427
20th May	Warfield*	6,060

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
1st Sept.†	SOUDAN	6,696	CATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	MALOJA
20th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	NARKUNDA
24th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	CHITRAL
22nd Dec.*	DELTA	7,622	MONGOLIA

*Cargo Vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
21st Aug.	VITA	Busreh via Ka'chi
28th ,,	BABPETA	Basra via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
2nd Sept	KHANDALA	East & S. Africa.

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS have meantime been suspended, but steamers will leave for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS as usual. The "CHAKLA" will sail for Karachi direct on Saturday the 5th September and thereafter every Saturday via Kathiawar.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
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Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
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REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Timba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	16th Aug.	28th Aug.
Tokushima Maru.	K. Fukuda.	5975	27th Aug.	10th Sep.
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	15th Sep.	29th Sep.
* Sado Maru.	T. Sonoyama.	5898	29th ,,	13th Oct.
Toyooka Maru.	S. Enya.	7098	16th Oct.	30th ,,
Tottori Maru.	G. Masuda.	5973	29th Oct.	12th Nov.

* Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	355	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	254	170

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PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1788 of 1925.

(1) GOVINDJI RUTTONSEY MULJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay. (2) MORARJI M. KAMDAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Hughes Road, outside the Fort, (3) MULJI LAKHMIDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant residing at Holi Chakla, within the Fort and (4) KARSONDAS HARI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Santa Cruz, the Surviving Trustees of Ruttonsey Mulji Charities. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) RAMABAI DWARKADAS, till lately residing at Mangesh Senoy Street, within the Fort of Bombay. (2) NARANDAS PITAMBER, residing at Mangesh Senoy Street, within the Fort of Bombay. (3) HIRJI KHIMJI, residing at Mangesh Senoy Street, within the Fort, (4) NANDIBAI KARSONDAS PERMANAND, residing at Mangesh Senoy Street, within the Fort, (5) SANKERDAS JETHABAI, residing at Mangesh Senoy Street, within the Fort. (6) TAMABAI ANANDJI, till lately residing at Mangesh Senoy Street, within the Fort, (7) LAKHMIDAS ANANDJI, residing at Mangesh Senoy Street, within the Fort of Bombay, (8) DAMODAR LAKHMIDAS, till lately residing at Mangesh Senoy Street, within the Fort. (9) RUTTONSEY PRAGJI, residing at Mangesh Senoy Street, within the Fort, (10) VIRJEE VUSSONJI KHMJI, residing at Mangesh Senoy Street, within the Fort, (11) KALYANJI LAXMIDAS, residing at Mangesh Senoy Street, within the Fort, (12) KHATAO COOVERJI, residing at Mangesh Senoy Street, within the Fort, and (13) DHANABAI VUSSONJI, lately residing at Mangesh Senoy Street, within the Fort of Bombay, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants. ..... Defendants.

To,

RAMABAI DWARKADAS, Defendant No 1.

NANDIBAI KARSONDAS, Defendant No. 4.

SANKARDAS JETHABHAI, Defendant No. 5.

DAMODARDAS LAKHMIDAS, Defendant No. 8.

RUTTONSEY PRAGJI, Defendant No. 9.

KALYANJI LAKHMIDAS, Defendant No. 11.

and

DHANABAI VUSSONJI, Defendant No. 13.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court inter alia against you the abovenamed Defendants for an order that the Defendants do forthwith vacate and give over peaceful possession of the premises in their respective occupation mentioned in the Plaint, that Defendants 1, 2, 4 and 5 do pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 16-8-0, Rs. 42, Rs. 2, and Rs. 12 respectively for arrears of rent upto 28th day of February, 1925 and that the Defendants 6 or 7 or both of them may be ordered to pay Rs. 68-0-0 for arrears of rent upto 25th February, 1925, and that defendants do pay to the Plaintiffs for use and occupation from the 1st of March, 1925 such amount as to the Court may seem fit till possession of the premises in their respective occupation is delivered over to the Plaintiffs and for costs of the suit and other relief. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 15th day of September, 1925 at 11-30 a.m. to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs at the final disposal of the suit, and Take Notice That in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 4th day of July, 1925.

Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C23906

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 1144 of 1925.

Re: HAJI JAFFER MAHOMED BACHU, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Memon Mohalla, Khadak, outside the Fort: ... An Adjudged Insolvent.

Ex parte: SORABJI HORMUSJI WADIA ..... Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed HAJI JAFFER MAHOMED BACHU has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 20th day of August, 1925.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
C23909

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2342 of 1925.

BINODIRAM BALCHAND, a firm, carrying on business as Merchants, Shroffs and Bankers at Shaik Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs

Vs.

(1) KEDARMAL NATHURAM, Hindu Inhabitant, formerly carrying on business at Shaik Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay, but his present whereabouts are not known.....and (2) RAMLAL BHAGERIA, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business at Shaik Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants

To

KEDARMAL NATHURAM,
The 1st Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed the above suit against you and one Ramlal Bhageria praying for a Decree and order against you both to vacate and give peaceful possession of the shop in occupation of you both to the plaintiffs, and for a decree against you both for Rs. 3,075 or such other sum as to this Hon'ble Court may appear just and proper by way of arrears of rent and compensation for use and occupation of the said shop by you both and further compensation for use and occupation at the rate of Rs. 201 per month from 21st July, 1925, till possession is given and for costs of the suit and interest on Judgment and for further and other reliefs, and you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 15th day of September, 1925, at 11-15 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court, and take notice also that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 26th day of August, 1925.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
23911

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

and

OF the INDIAN LION ASSURANCE CO LTD.

BY direction of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the said Judge has appointed Wednesday, the 2nd day of September, 1925, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Bombay High Court, to make a Call on all the Contributories of the above Company and that the said Call shall be for the full sum of Rs. 17-8 per share payable within one month from the making of the order. ALL PERSONS interested are entitled to attend at such day, hour and place to offer objections, if any, to such Call.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1925.

PATELL & CO.,
Attorneys for the Liquidator of The Indian Lion Assurance Co., Ld.
C23895

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 866 OF 1924.

Re: JUSAB HAJI GANI MEMON, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at No. 26 Shaikh Memon Street, a Salesman in the employ of Haji Ebrahim Haji Suleman at Shaikh Memon Street: ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 6th October, 1925, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 19th day of August, 1925.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
C23910

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

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AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
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All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-BOMBAY STOCK
THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO. LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO., AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort BOMBAY.
Tel No. 20418.

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OFFERS ARE INVITED for a De Laitte Petrol Gas Machine, Weight-Driven Type, "C" Size, 28 Bunsen (56 lights) Capacity, complete with Pulley Blocks, Wire Rope and the necessary number of Driving Weights, self-starting and self-stopping, in perfect working condition.

The Machine may be seen by intending purchasers at the Karnatak College, Dharwar, on any working day during College hours.

H. V. HAMPTON,
M.A., I.E.S.,
Principal.
Karnatak College, Dharwar.
C 23903

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the POONA BANK, LIMITED and Reduced was convened on SUNDAY, the 16th August, 1925, for receiving one year's liquidation accounts (from 11-8-1924 to 10-8.1925) but for want of quorum, had to be adjourned to Sunday the 30th August, 1925, to be held at the Liquidator's Office, Sadashiv Peth No. 335, Poona City—at 5 p.m.

L. J. APTE,
Liquidator.
Poona, Dated 17th August, 1925.
C 23904.

TENDERS.

GAEKWAR'S BARODA STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of 75000 First Class Nepal Sal rectangular and half round Teak sleepers or of other approved Timber on or before the 25th September, 1925.

2. Tender copy can be obtained from the STORES SUPERINTENDENT, Goya Gate on payment of Rs. 5/- each on week days.

3. Conditions of contract agreement, etc., can be seen in the Office of the Stores Superintendent, on office days.

4. Earnest money of Rs. 2,000/- (two thousand) should be deposited with the Chief Auditor of the Railway and his receipt attached with the tender without which no tender will be considered.

5. Tender should be marked "Tender for the supply of Sleepers."

6. The undersigned reserves the right to accept or reject any tender part or whole without assigning any reason.

(Sd.) A. T. HOULDCROFT
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief,
G. B. S. Railways.
(Baroda) Goya Gate.
C23905.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

Six per cent. Debenture Loan for Rs. 125 lakhs, out of which Rs. 25 lakhs will be reserved under section 24C of the Calcutta Port Act for issue to the Commissioners' Reserve Funds, etc. Repayable after sixty years with option to the Commissioners to repay at any time after 30 years.

Tenders will be received up to 11 a. m. on Monday, the 7th September 1925.

In accordance with the provisions of section 18 of the Calcutta Port Act 1890, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Governor of Bengal in Council by an order No. 81 Marine, dated the 12th August 1925 and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* on the 20th August 1925, has been pleased to authorise the Commissioners for the Port of Calcuttta to raise a a Debenture Loan of Rs. 125 lakhs for the carrying out of the purposes of the Act. Of this loan debentures to the face value of Rs. 25,00,000 will be reserved and set apart for the purposes of investments, which the Commissioners are authorized to make. The remaining debentures to the face value of Rs. 100,00,000 are offered to the public for subscription, and tenders are hereby invited for the same.

The Debentures will rank *pari passu* with the other rupee and sterling loans at present outstanding, with loans from Government, and with any further loans which may with the sanction of Government be contracted under the Act. The Debentures, and the interest thereon, are constituted by the Act a first charge on the properties now vested or which may hereafter become vested, in the Commissioners, and on the tolls, dues, rates, rents and charges leviable under the Act.

Under the Indian Trusts Act, the Commissioners' Debentures rank as Trustees' securities.

The Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 100 each, or multiples of Rs. 100 as may be required, made payable to order, and carrying interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly on the 22nd day of March and the 22nd day of September at the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, upon presentation of the Debentures. The first payment of interest will be made on the 22nd March 1926. The loan will be repayable at par on the 22nd September 1985 but the Commissioners reserve the power to repay at par in whole or in part at any time after the 22nd September 1955 on giving six months' notice of their intention to do so.

The Commissioners are required under Section 24C. of their Act to set aside half-yearly out of their income, before making any other disbursements, a sinking fund payment of such amount as will suffice to liquidate each loan contracted by them by way of Debentures, within such period not exceeding sixty years as the Governor-General in Council may in each case direct. The sinking funds are invested in the names of two Trustees, one being the Commissioners and the other a person appointed by the Local Government, and are annually examined by the Accountant-General, Bengal.

Five per cent. of the par value of the Debentures applied for must be paid on application. The money may be deposited either with the Chief Accountant, Calcutta Port Commissioners, or it may be sent by draft or cheque on any Calcutta Bank with the tender. The balance of the tendered price must be paid on or before the 22nd September 1925. In the case of any tenderer who receives no allotment, the deposit will be returned forthwith. If a smaller amount is allotted than the amount applied for, the total amount deposited by the tenderer will be applied towards the payment of the tendered price of the amount allotted.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Calcutta Port Commissioners, at the Commissioners' Office, Calcutta, up to 11 a.m. on Monday, the 7th September 1925. The form printed below may be used or printed forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen, or from any Local Head Office or Indian Branch of the Imperial Bank of India.

Tenders at different rates should be submitted on separate forms.

A brokerage of four annas for Rs. 100 (face value) will be paid to recognised bankers and brokers on accepted tenders bearing their stamp.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender

T. H. ELDERTON,
Secretary.
The 20th August, 1925. C. 28886

FORM OF APPLICATION.

Six per cent. Debenture Loan for Rs. 125 lakhs repayable in sixty years with an option to the Commissioners to repay at any time after thirty years.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE
COMMISSIONERS for the PORT of CALCUTTA.

I/WE the undersigned hereby apply for.....Debentures of Rs.....each of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement published by you, dated the 20th August, 1925 and I/WE send herewith a receipt for Rs..... *a draft or cheque for Rs..... being 5 per cent. deposit on the par value of the Debentures and I/WE undertake to accept the same or any less number the Commissioners may allot to ME/US and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, on or before the 22nd day of September 1925.

The amount I/WE undertake to pay for these Debentures is Rs.....per cent.

Signature.....

Address.....

Dated.....1925.

* The draft or cheque must be on a Calcutta Bank.

THE KHANDESH PRESS CO., LTD.

WITH reference to the advertisement appearing in yesterday's "Chronicle" the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held on FRIDAY, the 28th August, 1925 at 4-30 p.m. and not on 20th August, 1925.

DREWET CHOWNA & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
23912.

NOTICE.

SINCE we are closing our business by 31st of this month, our creditors are requested to kindly call on us and receive their dues as early as possible.

M. PARIKH & CO.,
111, Nagdevi Street.
Bombay, 21st August, 1925.
R 1686.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO

Auctioneers,
20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23409.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO SHIP BUILDERS, SHIPCHANDLERS, ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY FACING THE BOMBAY HARBOUR ON THE EAST SITUATE AT TROMBAY DISTRICT THANA KNOWN AS THE SOUDAGAR DOCKYARD TOGETHER WITH THE BUNGALOW, BOAT BUILDING SHED AND WORKMEN'S CHAWL STANDING THEREON AND ALSO TOGETHER WITH THE MOTOR LAUNCHES AND OTHER MATERIALS LYING IN THE SAID DOCKYARD.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions of Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors, Sir Mahomed Yusuf, Haji Ali Mahomed Haji Cassum and Ismail Haji Dawood, the Executors and Trustees of the late Mr. Summan Hasham Souagar, sell by public auction at their Rooms at Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 31st day of August, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the undermentioned property.

N.B.—The premises are open for inspection. Private offers for the purchase of the property may be sent by the intending purchasers to Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Co., Attorneys, at their office at No. 19, Military Square Lane, Fort.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY AT TROMBAY.

All that the Soudagar Dock Yard at Trombay, Taluka Salsette, District Thana together with the Bungalow, Boatbuilding shed and Workmen's shawl standing thereon and also together with Motor Launches and other materials lying in the said Dockyard, situate, lying and being on a piece or parcel of land containing by a measurement 1,26,126 square feet bearing numbers as follows:—

BAGAYAT LAND.

Entry Nos. 477, 478, Survey Nos. 133, 134, Pot Nos. 4 to 10, and 1. Falni Nos 0, 0, Area Acres 1-14½, 0-23½ Assessment Rs. 10-12, 5-6.

KHARTEN LAND.

Entry No. 468, Survey No. 128, Pot No. 6, Faint No. 0, Area Acres 0-39½ Assessment As. 12.

PADDY FIELDS.

Entry No. 465, Survey No. 128, Pot No. 3, Falni No. 0, Area Acres 0.22, Assessment -/9/-, and which said piece of land is bounded as follows:—On the north by property of Jamasji Dadabhoy Daruwalla, on the West by Pavai Estates property and Custom Office Ground, on the South by public road and on the East by the Creek opening in the Bombay Harbour.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors, at their office at No. 15, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY and Co.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd August at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate—

One lot unclaimed and proclaimed articles such as wearing apparels umbrella, time-piece, gold and silver ornaments, silver and metal watches, glassware, silk sarees, dhotees, wearing apparels, cotton overcoats, 4 cases false saffron etc., etc.

By order of the Bank—

1 C/Football-boots (Chrome) and match-ball.

By order of the Bank and on account and risk of Messrs. P. Jamnadas and Coy.

One lot 798 cases "K. S." Gem biscuits (each 40 lbs.)

By order of N. H. Moos Esqr. receiver in suit No. 196 of 1925 Karamsy vs. Gordhandas—

One safe, one iron cupboard.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.
3 second-hand motor cars (Ford-Mass-Studebaker) in good running order.

By order of N. H. Moos Esqr. receiver in Suit No. 196 of 1925 Karamsy vs. Gordhandas—

1 Horse.
1 Carriage.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Moos, Esquire receiver in Suit No. 4034 of 1922 (Jamshedjee Muncherjee Shroff vs. N. H. Moos), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 29th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms a lot of furniture such as chairs, easychairs, table, sideboard, cupboards, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

BENNETT and CO.,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

KE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL

ONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

LASSIFIED SHORT

VERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

LASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—One SECOND-CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory. One, who knows erection work and has practical experience of Steam and Oil Engines would apply with the lowest pay he expects to KANABARGIMATH BROS., Bail-Hongal.
A R1681

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A really FIRST CLASS STENOGRAPHER, who must be well up in English, and able to take down notes in Shorthand at a minimum speed of 140 words per minute and transcribe and type accurately and quickly at a minimum speed of 60 words per minute on Remington Typewriter. Apply urgently and not later than the 31st August, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF BIKANER, Rajputana, with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) giving references and stating age, caste, qualifications, past experience and service, maximum speed in Shorthand and Typewriting, and minimum salary required.
A 23877

EARN MORE MONEY

YOU can learn Soap-Making in a few days by our course of training by correspondence. Begin to earn some good money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make soap at 0-1-3 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. Course free you choose. Enclose -/8/- stamp. Hawaid College, B, Rawalpindi.
M Th.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANDIDATES to learn Credit Collection Business. Excellent prospects. MATHER'S INSTITUTE, Agra.
A R1679

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Posts of Canvassers and Cashiers against cash securities, Clerks, Typists and Stenographers. Apply to MANAGER, Delhi Business House, Delhi.
A R1682

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle." Apply for revised terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—A capable and Experienced English PROOF READER, having efficient knowledge of the language on Rs. 100—5—25 per month. Only experienced men need apply with testimonials to The MANAGER, INDIAN PRESS LTD., Allahabad.
A R1684

WANTED—A capable man with good knowledge of English for working in Europe as a representative of a firm of COTTON Exporters. One knowing French or German and/or having already visited Europe preferred; but only those having good experience in COTTON line need apply with terms and particulars to Box No. 946, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1661

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—DOUBLE ROOMS, & GODOWNS at Mazagaon, Hathibang, (Love Lane). See Messrs MANECKCHAND PANACHAND & CO., 190, Javery Bazaar, Bombay.
C R1545.

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS.

BEST KULU APPLES and PEARS to any part of India 11 lb. basket Rs. 5/4/0 V. P. P. all charges included. CHARLES LEE, Hurripur Orchards, P.O. Nagar Kulu, Punjab.
F 1242

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

SOME USEFUL BOOKS By Dr. K. B. Bose Vidyaratna, Ph. D.:—EVERYDAY DOUBTS & DIFFICULTIES in Writing and Speaking English. (11th Edition) Rs. 1-8. (2) MODERN LETTER WRITER, 13th Edition. Rs. 1-6. (3) MODERN ENGLISH ETIQUETTE. 12 Annas. (4) HELPS TO ENG. CONVERSATION. 12 Annas. (5) HOW TO STUDY ENGLISH. 12 Annas. (6) HANDBOOK OF ENG. SYNONYMS Re. 1. (7) SELECT SPEECHES OF GREAT ORATORS. Rs. 2-8. (8) PHRASES AND IDIOMS, Annas 12. (9) MAHOMET AND THE KORAN, Rs. 1-4. To be had of:—KATYAYANI PUBLISHING HOUSE (CH.) 94, Bara Deo, Benares City.
L R 1683.

WIT, HUMOUR AND FANCY OF PERSIA.—A delightful book of Poets' Repartees, Bon-mots, Epigrams, Parodies, Humorous Stories, Play on Words, Enigmas etc., with the original Persian verses. "A book to possess and keep handy as a cheering antidote against the worries of life." (*Modern Review*) "A veritable treasury of Wit and Humour. Open it where one may, the alluring fare beguiles the unwary reader on and on." (*Praja-mitra.*) "A judicious tasteful and comprehensive collection." (*Calcutta Review*). 332 pages. Cloth-bound. Rs. 5. Post-free. From Author: M. N. KUKA, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
L R1676

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPORTS.

DONOGHUE'S TIPS last Saturday, Showed a Clear gain of ten points. Something SPECIAL this Saturday. On sale at KING'S Hornby Road and BYCULLA RESTAURANT.
S R 1688.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

COMPLETE DENTAL EQUIPMENT, slightly used, FOR SALE. Best quality, cheap. Apply Box No. 943, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R1653

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST to finance 30,000 to 50,000 to a highly respectable firm, for export business of Mineral Ores. Fifteen per cent guaranteed on his capital investment. Business safe. Apply Box No. 950, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1678.

HOTELS.

MADHAVASHRAM

'Phone 42484.

Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus

GIRGAON : : : : BOMBAY

CALCUTTA HOTEL

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram : "CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT.

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING

Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21986.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION.

for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As each.

Apply—

S. N. GUNDI

SANDHURST ROAD, WEST, BOMBAY, No. 4.

Telegram: GUNDISAN. Telephone. No. 42176.

AMUSEMENTS

ONE WEEK MORE ONE WEEK MORE

THE PROPRIETOR OF

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE,

New Charney Road

are forced to run for another Week

LALAN VANZARI

THE SPLENDID PRODUCTION OF

KRISHNA FILMS Co.,

Public of Bombay can judge for themselves of the popularity of this film by the forced re-screening.

AMUSEMENTS

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

DR. JACK

ANNOUNCES

HIS THIRD WEEK'S

"NATURE REMEDY CURE."

FOR HEALTH AND HAPPINESS VISIT HIM THIS WEEK.

PATHE PICTORIAL No. 12.

"TAKE THE AIR"

(PAUL PARROTT).

PATHE GAZETTE.

TIME :—6, 8 and 10 P. M.

POPULAR PRICES.

PATHE' CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT THE BAPU KHOTE STREET, (JAMBLI MOHOLLA.)

Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th August, 1925, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Rele and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 613 of 1925 pursuant to the Order in the said Suit dated the 11th day of August, 1925, free from all incumbrances the following properties.

All that piece or parcel of quit and Ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bapu Khote Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-four square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1053. New No. 8232, Old Survey No. 2083 and New Survey No. 752 and Cadastral No. 3228 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under C. Ward No. 5984 and Street Nos. 168-172 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Bapu Khote Street, on or towards the West by the property of Gora Gandhi, on the North by the property of Nathubai Nagindas on or towards the South by a Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Mowji Manji.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. RELE & CO. Attorneys for the Receiver at their Office at 43, Churchgate Street Readymoney Mansion, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE CAWASJEE PATEL TANK ROAD (NEAR MADHAV BAUG.)

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 28th August, 1925, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Rele and Co. Attorneys for the Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 613 of 1925 pursuant to the Order in the Suit dated the 11th day of August 1925 free from all incumbrances the following properties.

All that piece or parcel of Quit Ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2219. 2217, New Nos. 9293, 9299, Old Survey Nos. 437-438 and New Survey Nos. 5176-5177 and Cadastral No. 3121 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 6499, Street Nos. 100 and 104 and containing by admeasurement 182/8/9 square yards or thereabouts as appears from the Collector's Bills and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Purshotamdas Pranjivandas, on or towards the West by the property of Narayan Sakharam, on or towards the North by the Sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the aforesaid Cowasji Patel Tank Road.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Rele and Co. Attorneys for the Receiver at their office at 43 Churchgate Street Readymoney Mansion, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 25th August, 1925, at 10 a.m. (S.T.), the materials for removal of the following buildings:—Building (Chemistry Hall of Old Technical Institute) Byculla. (Victoria Garden) Building. (3 Military Hospital Sheds), Vincent Road, near Dadar Police Court.

MENESSE & CO.,

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, August 20.

A depression which has formed over deltaic Bengal is causing vigorous monsoon in Lower Burma. The Arabian Sea current is fairly active on the West Coast but weak elsewhere

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar, the Kumaon Hills, the East Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar and Mysore; and local in Assam, Orissa, Central India West, the Bombay Deccan and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, North Punjab, Kashmir, Gujarat, South Hyderabad, Southeast Madras and the North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts are:—Hergui, Moulmein, Diamond Island and Kyaukpyu three inches, Tavoy four, Bassein five, Silchar two, Calcutta one, Midnapore and Darjeeling three, Dinajpur two, Sambalpur, Naya Dumka, Sialkot and Raipur one, and Mangalore, Calicut and Mercara one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase in Orissa and South Bengal.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of moderate severity at its origin about five thousand miles away was recorded by the Simla Seismograph at seventeen hours forty-eight minutes yesterday.—A. P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 20th Aug. 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1925.	June 1st to 20th Aug. 1923.	1924.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In Ct.
Colaba Point ..	0 25	42 86	57 44	26 10
Fort	0 30	47 84	..	29 16
Esplanade	..	..	..	..
J. J. Hospital	0 25	45 80	55 44	..
Cumbala Hill				
Kemp & Cy.	..	..	..	..
Bom. Vety. Col				
Parel.	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS. GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 19th Aug.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr inches.		29.752
Temperature of Air ..	..	81.3 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	76.6 "
Dew Point	..	74.5 "
Relative humidity of Air ..		80%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10).	..	7.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	..	85.1 "
Minimum do. do.	..	77.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		W
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight ..	..	273 miles.
Fall of Rain	..	0.21 inches
Total fall during month	..	6.56 "
Do, do year..	..	45.56 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th Aug.	..	0.11 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. t	in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft	in
	Ag					Aug.				
Tbu	20	12	6	28	4	20	4	46	18	2
							17	32	16	3
Fri	21	0	2	26	9	21	5	17	17	8
		12	32	28	4		18	1	16	3
Sat.	22	2	24	28	7	22	5	49	17	6
		14	40	28	1		18	29	17	1
Sun	23	1	5	27	0	23	8	11	17	4
		13	23	27	8		20	59	17	1
M	24	1	4	26	7	24	7	21	17	8
		13	52	27	3		19	52	17	6
Tu	25	2	22	26	2	25	7	54	18	8
		14	24	26	7		20	31	17	7
W	26	3	9	25	7	26	8	38	19	8
		15	4	26	0		21	21	17	9

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

	a.m.	p.m.
Aug. 21, (Fri).	6h. 21m.	7h. 3m.
Aug. 22, (Sat.)	6h. 21m.	7h. 2m.
Aug. 23, (Sun).	6h. 21m.	7h. 1m.
Aug. 24 (Mon.)	6h. 22m.	7h. 1m.
Aug. 25 (Tue.)	6h. 22m.	7h. 0m
Aug. 26 (Wed.)	6h. 22m.	6h. 59m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 20th August 1925, givin data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. Vapour in air is in excess in the extreme north of the province and in defect in the southeast. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Delhi and the minimum lower at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded over the southeast of the province and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is locally drier than usual. Day temperature was generally above normal, while night temperature was almost as usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over lower Sind and southwest Rajputana and clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is locally in defect in east Rajputana. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Veraval has had 0.12in. of rain, Ahmedabad 0.17in. and Indore 0.15in. Skies are in general heavily clouded. Humidity is in effect generally in Gujarat and locally in east Kathiawar. Temperature was almost normal except at Bhavnagar-Para, where the maximum alone was higher than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0.92in. of rain Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Day temperature was below normal at Raipur; elsewhere temperature was almost as usual.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.25in. of rain, Ratnagiri 0.40in. and Marmagao 0.12in. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Karwar. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 85 degs. 1 in. and the lowest 78degs. 4 in. both being 1deg. above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona has had 0.25in of rain and Belgaum 0.48in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was almost normal throughout the division.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been generally weak outside the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Gujarat Central India West, the East Central provinces, the Bombay Deccan Mysore and on the North Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Kathiawar and southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 1deg. 28 in., Calicut 1deg. 33in., Cochin 0.31in., Trivandrum 0.16in, Coimbatore 0.26in., Bangalore 0.16in. and Masulipatam 0.19 in.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of considerable intensity at its origin about 5,200 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 17 hours 50 minutes (Indian Standard Time) yesterday.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 19th August 1925 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has strengthened in Lower Burma and north-east India but has been weak elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, the east Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, the east United Provinces the west Central Provinces, Coorg and southeast Madras. A few falls have also occurred in the North Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province and Gujarat.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Tavoy eight inches; Moulmein three; Kyaukpyu one; Darjiling, Cox's Bazar two; Chittagong, Dinajpur three; Noakhali one, Hukitala one and a half; Ranchi, Hazaribagh three; Naya Dumka one; Jagdalpur, Salem one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 20TH OF AUGUST 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan-Quetta	..	0.99	1.24	—0.25	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	..	2.40	4.24	—1.84	7.20
Rawalpindi	..	23.10	16.29	+6.81	34.77
Lahore	..	15.85	10.80	+5.05	19.62
Hissar	..	11.07	7.94	+3.13	14.47
Ambala	..	30.06	16.28	13.78	30.49
Delhi	..	18.94	15.72	+3.22	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra ..	..	28.92	16.37	12.55	26.90
Mainpuri	..	25.26	15.30	+9.96	27.07
Jhansi	..	26.21	23.74	+2.47	36.17
Cawnpore	..	26.95	20.85	+6.10	35.92
Allahabad	..	39.47	23.99	15.48	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	..	4.17	2.01	+2.16	3.68
Karachi	..	3.40	5.21	—1.81	7.56
Rajputana-Bikaner	..	5.89	6.68	—0.79	11.79
Ajmer	..	8.59	13.28	—4.69	20.65
Jaipur	..	11.07	15.16	—4.09	24.21
Kotah	..	19.17	18.34	+0.83	28.23
Mount Abu	..	37.02	41.62	—4.60	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj ..	..	2.96	10.44	—7.48	14.39
Dwarka	..	7.98	9.78	—1.80	13.52
Veraval	0.12	16.15	14.06	+2.09	18.80
Rajkot	..	9.18	19.09	—9.91	26.29
Bhavnagar Para	..	14.26	13.80	+0.46	21.20
Gujrat—					
Surat	..	23.35	30.44	—7.09	40.97
Ahmedabad	0.17	21.35	21.91	—0.56	28.83
Deesa	..	13.04	17.07	—4.03	24.70
Central India West					
Neemuch	..	20.71	18.48	+2.23	29.19
Indore	0.15	13.97	20.85	—6.88	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	..	40.71	36.44	+4.27	55.11
Saugor	..	34.17	30.03	+4.14	44.95
Hosnangabad	..	28.53	31.90	—3.37	48.83
Khandwa	..	12.86	18.07	—5.22	29.63
Akola	0.04	16.45	19.02	—2.57	31.35
Amrsoti	..	18.36	19.31	—0.95	33.03
Nagpur	..	42.09	29.90	12.19	48.97
Chanda	..	30.67	32.15	—1.64	51.90
Raipur	0.92	43.40	32.42	11.03	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay	0.25	42.86	52.28	—9.42	70.63
Ratnagiri	0.40	60.34	75.68	15.37	99.98
Mormugao	0.12	66.43	72.48	—6.05	94.95
Karwar	..	100.50	90.34	10.16	120.12
Bombay Deccan—					
Malegaon	..	9.82	10.98	—1.16	22.23
Ahmednagar	..	9.90	9.99	—0.09	22.33
Poona	0.25	8.81	14.57	—5.76	27.11
Sholapur	0.04	9.51	11.75	—2.24	28.45
Bijapur	..	4.50	7.21	—2.71	20.90
Belgaum	0.48	34.21	31.80	+2.41	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	0.01	9.66	14.79	—5.13	27.53
Nizamabad Indur	..	18.46	22.13	—3.64	40.08
Hyderabad	..	11.23	15.24	—4.01	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore	1.28	110.49	88.83	21.64	125.68
Calicut	1.33	69.02	75.82	13.20	117.16
Cochin	0.31	64.28	60.08	—0.80	114.51
Trivandrum	0.16	18.93	23.39	—4.46	64.51
Ceylon—Colombo	..	22.69	15.20	+7.49	84.16
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.					
Masulipatam	0.19	17.70	15.71	+1.99	41.39
Bellary	..	4.88	5.28	—3.40	20.51
Cuddapah	..	15.18	10.51	+4.68	31.23
Madras	..	9.44	8.65	+0.79	50.74
Bangalore	0.16	8.29	10.44	—2.18	35.37
Coimbatore	0.2	3.54	3.83	—0.29	22.29
Trichinopoly	..	10.95	4.76	+6.19	33.18
Negapatam	..	4.07	5.58	—1.51	54.98

Art Is Admired Everywhere.

ARAUJO FERNANDES & Co.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

(Princess Street, BOMBAY.)

Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

20th August, 1925.

To-day Reuter reported unchanged to 4 points lower. The market was dull and featureless. Liverpool has been reported 7 to 5 points up.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vengsars' New York friends. Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 19th inst. as under:—

"Operators stand off the market awaiting Bureau."

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cable dated 19th inst.

Messrs Breul and Co., dated 19th inst. (10-45 a.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Raynolds and Gibson:—

"Weather partly favourable. Too dry in places. Fruiting satisfactory. Plants shedding slightly."

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable dated 19th inst. from their Liverpool firm:—

"Although tendency in some quarters is to increase estimates, we consider a large "short" interest exists. Near positions show a tendency of widening. Favour covering "shorts" and buying gradually down. Favour buying January Liverpool and selling May Liverpool. Weekly Weather Report favourable except parts of Texas and Georgia."

Owing to a small change in Home markets the Marwari Bazar opened this morning unchanged at Rs. 461 for Broach August. At the opening Commission Houses and shroffs were sellers and the market eased to Rs. 457. Going up to Rs. 458 the market further eased to Rs. 456 1/2 and closed at Rs. 457. Whilst April/May opened at Rs. 420 1/2 and declining to Rs. 419 on shroffs selling closed at Rs. 420. Commission Houses and Exporters were moderate buyers. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 419 1/2 and closed at Rs. 420 Commission Houses bought Oomra, whilst Japan Houses were buyers of Oomra and Broach.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 404 and declining to Rs. 402 closed at Rs. 403. Bengal January was nominally quoted Rs. 362.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady and the demand was moderate.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 20, 6-30 p.m.

Fully Good Broach April/May	420
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	456
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	362
Fine Omra Dec/Jan.	403½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Description, Superfine, Fine, F. Good, Good	Super-	F.		
M.G. Khadi/Viramgaon	463	455	445	435
M.G. Dhollera	460	450	440	430
M.G. Punjab-Americans	502	492	482	472
M.G. Broach	485	475	465	455
M.G. Southerns	...	...	441	431
			F.G. Fair	421

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Fully Good Broach April/May	420
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	457
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	361
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	403

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

	Ready	December.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	420	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	400/5	390
Bengal F.G.M.G	385	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	400/5	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	385	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	430/70	.....
Wardha-Hinghi. Fine M.G.	440/60	.....
Nagpur	445/65	.....
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	435/40	.....
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	400/25	432
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G	400/20	432
Multanpur Fine M.G.	400	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	400	.....
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	468	.....
Broach Fully Good M.G.	460	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar S.G.	430	.....
Coompta M.G.	450/55	.....
Westerns M.G.	420/30	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	425/45	.....
Cambodia M.G.	480/95	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 19th August, 1925:—

Cotton	3744 Bs.
Wheat	4816 Cwts
Linseed	6775 ,,
Rape, etc.	1441 ,,
Gingellyseed	1737 ,,
Poppyseed	255 ,,
Groundnuts	1201 ,,
Castorseed	3333 ,,
Rice	9941 ,,
Myrabollams	671 ,,
Cottonseed	12820 ,,
Mowraseed	20 ,,
Gram	2450 ,,
Juwar	1167 ,,
Masur	54 ,,
Barley	743 ,,
Bajri	1805 ,,
Coal	4649 Tons

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Aug. 19.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September, This year	Last year
Khandesh	211	294,211	340,723
Central India	675	345,383	301,962
Barsi and Nagar	—	207,499	205,686
Hyderabad-Gaorani	—	97,163	104,165
Berar	197	567,625	647,228
Central Provinces	34	256,463	268,593
Total Comras	1,117	1,768,342	1,868,237
Dholera	105	313,525	184,665
N.-W. Provinces	...	131,671	122,536
Rajputana	97	82,413	90,202
Sind-Punjab	—	362,777	309,791
Broach	—	481,708	307,772
Coompta & Dharwar	3,490	215,602	186,228
Westerns-Northerns	926	120,880	91,627
Coconada	—	2,313	2,088
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	—	30,735	30,316
Persian	—	6,713	9,982
American	—	8,649	2
Egyptian and African	—	71,382	76,504
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	—	3,495	876
Total	5,744	36,10,206	32,81,126

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 13th Aug, This year.	Last year
Europe	4,296	686,074	1,087,947
Japan & China	—	1,994,033	1,526,619
Coast Ports	—	32,057	52,066
Upcountry by Rail.	—	15,785	24,222
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	17,011	17,334
Total	4,296	27,44,960	2,705,238

COTTON.

Liverpool, August 19.

Total Day's Sales at Liverool 6000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 400 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East India 350 bales.
Universal standard 12,20 fair demand.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 29.55.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).:

October	23.40
January	23.17
March	23.48
New York Noon Call:—	
October	23.33
January	23.11
March	23.40
New Orleans 10 a.m.:—	
October	22.80
January	23.05

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 20.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

October	12.45	—.03
December	12.37	—.04
January	12.37	—.05
May	12.47	—.05

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool. Aug. 20.

November	22.30 unchgd.
January	21.60 —.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, August 19.

August	26.25+.10
September	24.50+.10
October	24.00+.10
November	22.30+.10
December	21.90+.10
January	21.70+.10
February	21.65+.10
March	21.45+.10
April	21.40+.10
May	21.35+.10
June	21.30+.10
July	21.25+.10

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, August 19.

Cotton Delvery Md. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool:—

August	12.82+.12
September	12.60+.07
October	12.80+.07
November	12.38+.06
December	12.41+.06
January	12.42+.06
February	12.41+.05
March	12.47+.05
April	12.46+.03
May	12.52+.03
June	12.48+.05
July	12.48+.05
August	12.43 +.05

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 19.

Scinde, "Good"	9.45
Scinde "Fully Good"	9.85
Scinde, "Fine"	10.25
Bengal "Good" ...	9.55
Bengal "Fully Good" ...	9.95
Bengal "Fine" ...	10.35
Oomra, "Good" ...	10.40
Oomra, "Fully Good" ...	10.80
Oomra, "Fine" ...	11.20
Broach, "Good" ...	10.85
Broach "Fully Good" ...	11.25
Broach "Fine" ...	11.65

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 19.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	16,000.
Exports to Continent	1,000
October	23.33 unchgd.
January	23.10 unchgd
March	23.37—.04
May	23.72—.08
Spot Cotton at New York	23.60 unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	22.93—.12
Ocober	22.75 unchgd.
January	23.04+.02
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	21
Demand Bills	4.85.62
Foreign Mined	70 1/8

CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Aug. 19.

Futures at New York:—

October	23.33 unchgd
January	23.10 unchgd.
March	23.37—.04
May	23.72—.08

Liverpool, August 19.

Cotton Md. Uplands G. O. C Liverpool:

October	12.50+.07
January	12.42+.06
March	12.47+.05
May	12.52+.05

WHEAT.

Barletta Russo.—62½ lbs. 57-6 Aug/Sept. sellers.

Rozario Santa Fe.—62½lbs 59 Aug/Sept sellers.

Tone.—Steady more enquiry.

Australian 53 Aug/Sept buyers steady.

Choice White Karachi 58/6 Aug/Sept. nominal 59 arrived paid from few offers.

Cargoes paid Rosario Santa Fe 62½ lbs 55/6 loading and 60/6 July Victorian 58 May.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Bombay, Aug. 20, 6-30 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
READY:—		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	56 0 0	8 7 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	57 0 0	8 7 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	58 0 0	8 11 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 12 0	12 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12 12 0	12 3 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 14 0	13 7 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 14 0	13 5 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 10 0	13 2 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	72 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	69 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	68 0 0	14 4 0
Teelseed, Black	64 0 0	13 0 0
Poppyseed, White		13 14 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0	14 7 0
Mowraseed		10 12 0
Barley		6 4 0
Castorseed	62 0 0	12 10 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery		
Jira	12 0 0	
FORWARD:—	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 3 3	
Wheat, Sept.	8 6 9	
Linseed, May	13 5 3	
Linseed, Sept.	13 7 3	

SEEDS.

London, August 19.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—

£20 Aug/Sept. paid £20 1-8 Sept/Oct. paid.

£19 1-8 Jan/Feb. buyers £20¼ Oct/Nov. paid.

Slow trade.—Closed easier.

Cottonseed Bombay £9 3/4 Aug/Sept. buyers quiet.

Castorseed Bombay £22 3-8 Aug./Sept sellers.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold. per ton 21 3/4 Aug.-Sept. value.

Rapeseed, Toria. per ton £22½ Aug/Sept value.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton £23½ Aug/Sept sellers.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton £21½ Aug/Sept. nominal.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

Yellow Cawnpore £22 1-8 Aug/Sept. nominal.

Linseed Bombay £23 Aug/Sept. sellers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £22 1-8 Aug/Sept sellers.

Linseed Tone.—Dull slow demand.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net 41 5-8 August value.

Raw Months 4 3/8 Sept.-Dec. done buyer.

London, August 19.

Business was done to-day in Linseed, La Plata Argentine at £20 Aug/September shipment to Hull and at £20 1-8 Sept./Oct shipment and £20½ Oct/Nov. shipment. In Wheat, cargo Rozario Santa Fe 62½ lbs at 60½ July shipment and at 58½ lbs loading. In Wheat, cargo No. 1 Northern Manitoba at 62½ part cargo for August. In wheat Parcel, Choice White Karachi at 59 arrived.

METALS.

London, August 19.

English best Selected Copper	£66¼.
Standard Copper G. M. B.	62 15-16.
Copper Braziers	82½.
Yellow Metal	69½ per ton nett.
Hard Spelter	31 3-4.
Sorrugated Sheets	£16¼.
Tin Block	£269 3-8.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

	Per md	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	¾	58 0 0
Brass, English	1	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¼	58 0 0
Brass, English	1½	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¾	58 0 0
Brass, English	2	58 0 0
German Brass ¾ to 2		57 8 0

JAVA SUGAR.

London, August 19.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta, 15/6 Aug/Sept. sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta, 16/9 Oct/Dec. sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta, 16¾ Jan./March sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay, 16/2½ Jan/March sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay, 16/3¼ Jan/March sellers.

London, Aug. 19.

Cuban Sugar August value 12/3
Exchange on Belgium 106.80
Exchange on Athens 312.50

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Ready prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels with moderate purchase enquiries, as shown by to-day's clearance including local requirements amounting to 3,800 bags.

Our Forward Market has also ruled steady, evidencing rise of about 2d. in Aug-Sept. and of about a Pence in July shipment Prices in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 15/4 per cwt.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment July Sh. 15/1 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Aug-Sept. Sh. 15/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Oct-Nov-Dec. Sh. 15/7 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March. Sh. 16 per cwt. F. B. H.

RUBBER.

London, August 19.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 36 Sep/Oct sellers.

Tone:—Dull.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 30½ August paid buyers.

Tone.—Quiet and easier.

Ribbed smoked sheets 30½ Aug. paid buyers.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 15.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley 41/6 Aug/Sept. seller.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 12 3
Kilachand	No. 20½	0 13 3
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0 12 0
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0 11 9
David	No. 10½	0 11 3
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 11 0
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0 11 3
Sattara	No. 12½	0 12 3
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 9 9
Light-house	No. 6½	0 9 6
Japan	No. 40-1	1 3 6
Japan	No. 42-2	1 5 3
Japan	No. 20	0 15 3
Japan	No. 32	1 1 6

COPPER.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	¾	63 4 0
Copper, German	1	63 4 0
Copper, German	1¼	63 4 0
Copper, American	1½	63 8 0
Copper, American	1¾	63 8 0
Copper, American	2	63 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 8 0
Panchteka joint		28 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead, country		27 0 0
Koger Brass. Metal ¾ to 1		56 0 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		56 0 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		63 4 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		63 8 0
English Copper ¾ to 2		63 4 0

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 69/6
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931 Rs. 87
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/14
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/1.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945 55 Rs. 99/15.
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 103/4.
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/9.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 101/10.
6 per cent. (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/6.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104/12
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/5.
6 1/2 per cent. B'bay Dep. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 102/6.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 100/4
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/8
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

B. G. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 3/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 11/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 760
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 805
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 790.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 112.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 105.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 160.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 213.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157¼.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 274.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 11/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 103.35.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.04.
London—Brussels Frcs. 106.00
London—Rome Liras 135.00
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange market was steady—dull.

London, August 19.

Tele. Transfer 1/6 1/8 firm.
Bar Gold £4.411½ upward tendency.
Bar Silver Spot 32 1/4 unsettled.

London, August 19.

Rents 3 per cent 46½.
Berlin Cheques on London 32.4
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 5-16.
India China selling buyers holding back closed uncertain.
Interest day to day loans 3.
Interest 7 days market loan 3½.
Discount. Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent since 6th instant.
Bars sold £526,000.
Sovereigns Export to India £45.000.
Exchange on Prague 16.387.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 3/32
Bank Demand	1/6 1/8
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/6 3/8
Fcs. Demand	767
American Dollars	274
Hongkong Dollars	160
Shanghai	213
Japan	112
Singapore	157 1/4

Tone:—Market steady.

London, Aug. 19.

Exchange on London in Paris 103.35
Exchange on London in Germany 20.40 7/8.
Exchange on London in Italy, closed until 20/8/25.

Exchange on Continental Centres.

London. Aug. 19.

Middle Quotations.

Stockholm	18.06
Christiania	26.12
Amsterdam	12.05
Switzerland	25.03

New York, Aug 19.

Demand Bills	4.85.62

DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

3 months London discounts 3 7/8 p.c.
6 months London discounts 4 1/8 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 p.c.
Call 1½ per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate 4 per cent.
Tone of Exchange Market is Steady—dull.

DISCOUNTS.

London, August 19.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3¾.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 1-8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4¾.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5¼.
Rentes 5 per cent 15½.

STOCKS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 89 5-8 + 1-16.
Victory Bands 4 per cent £92 3-8 unchgd.
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £101 11-16 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £78½ — 1-16.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 ¼ unchgd.
Consols 2½ per cent 56 3-4 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 41 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 68¼ + ¼.
Government Securities 3 per cent 59 unchanged.

London, August 19.

Indian Loan 7 per cent £105¼ unchgd.

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Ready:—21-4-6.
Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 21-3-3, at 6 p.m. 21-3-3.
Vaida Kartik—Opening 21-3-0, at 6 p.m. 21-3-0.
Vaida Asho—Opening 21-3-3, at 6 p.m. 21-3-3.
Teji Mandi—
Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 0-1-3.
Vaida Kartik—Opening 0-3-9.
Vaida Asho—Opening 0-2-3.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Ready:—72-11-0.
Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 72-10-0 at 6 p.m. 72-10-0.
Vaida Kartik—Opening 72-7, at 6 p.m. 72-7-0.
Vaida Asho—Opening 72-9-0, at 6 p.m. 72-9-0
Teji Mandi—
Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 0-8-0.
Vaida Kartik—Opening 0-6-0.
Vaida Asho—Opening 0-14-6.
Tone:—Market quiet.

BULLION.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Sovereigns ready	Rs. 13/7/0
Sovereigns forward	Rs. 13-6-0.
National Bank Gold 10 oz.	Rs. 21-8-3.
Bar gold ready	Rs. 21-4-0.
Bar gold forward	Rs. 21-3-6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement	Rs. 21-3-6.
Bar silver ready	Rs. 72-10.
Bar Silver 1st settlement	72-10.
Bar silver 2nd settlement	Rs. 72-9.

London, Aug. 19.

Bar gold ready	s. 84-11 1/2.
Silver forward	d. 32-5.
Silver forward	d. 32-6.

TONE OF SILVER—
Uncertain but at present steady. China doing nothing. America and India sold. We do not expect much further decline.
1 month 1½ per cent.
3 months 1¾ per cent.
6 months 3 per cent.

SHARES.

London, August 19.

Hongkong Bank	£13¼.
Chartered Bank	£20 1-16.
National Bank	£47 3-8.
P. and O. Bank	£10.
Eastern Bank	£6 1-16.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Bombay, Aug. 20.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	0 15 6
Century	0 15 0
E. D. Sassoon	0 14 6
Elphinstone	0 14 0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 in.:—	
Standard per lb.	1 4 3
Century per lb.	1 3 9
Hindustan	1 4 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 4 6
Textile per lb.	1 4 6
Phoenix per lb.	1 4 6
Pearl per lb.	1 4 3
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1 2 0
Swan per lb.	1 3 9
Finlay per lb.	1 3 9
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 4 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203	
Rachael per lb.	1 5 0
Pearl per lb.	1 4 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 4 0
Long Cloth x Quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 4 0
Kohinoor per lb.	1 4 3
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 3 9
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34/40:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 4 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 3 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 3 0
David per lb.	1 2 6
Tata per lb.	1 2 3
Edward Mohar per lb.	1 2 6
Sundari Brand per lb.	1 2 0
Westen Mill per lb.	1 3 6
Dhooties 7, 8, 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 6 6
Jacob E D per lb.	1 4 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 5 9
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 5 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 4 0
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	5 6 0
Phoenix per piece	5 6 0
Swan Finlay per piece	5 6 0
Pearl Pabaney £5 per piece	5 6 0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	5 8 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	6 12 0
Bombay United per piece	6 4 0
Black Check:—	
Textile per piece	5 12 0
E. D. Racheal per piece	5 12 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl Pabaney	9 11 6
Hindustan	9 12 0
Salita:—	
Century	1 3 6
Textile	1 3 3
Spring (Merchant)	1 3 9

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AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS.

SPORTING NEWS

POONA RACES.

SUMMER MEETING:—FIFTH DAY.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

THE LANSDOWNE PLATE, Div. I.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Brioche 9-7, Bell's Life 9-6, Surdus 9-6, Riverine 9-5, Surekha 9-1, Crushed Glass 9-0, Motu Proprio 8-12, Lady Junior 8-8, Domestic Bond 8-4, Fin Money 8-0, Lady Theo 8-0, Shirgled 7-12, Barbary 7-12, Daysprng 7-9, Scotch Jewel 7-7, Sublime II 7-4 Radha Piari 7-4, Headstrong 7-4.

THE LANSDOWNE PLATE, Div. II.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Stormont 9-7, Charena 9-6, Be Careful 9-1, Glastonbury 9-1, Voltage 8-10, Charlie's Smile 8-8, Mist 8-6, Dollarina 8-6 Fire Star 8-3, Island Lord 7-12, Floral Fete 7-12, Flutter Fly 7-9, Cronan 7-6, Web of Fate 7-4,

THE MAHABLESHWAR PLATE—Distance—1 mile.

Winner Rs. 7,500, second Rs. 2,500, third Rs. 1,250. A handicap for Horses in the 1st Division.

The Count 9-5, Filie d'Or 9-0, Greenfinch 8-11, Dalkester 8-10, Scandalous 8-9, Harry Tate 8-8, Melesigenes 8-8, Swithin 7-12, Ox Trot 7-10, Brixworth 7-8, Joe's Luck 7-8, Dunmow 7-7, Canterbury Lamb 7-6, Ulula 7-2.

THE YERROWDA PLATE, Div. I.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Night Watchman 9-8, Light Jester 9-5, Wasp 9-1, Murmansk 8-12, Foreman 8-10, Resemblance 8-8, My Realm 8-5, Belvedere 3-5, Discobolus 8-0, Bouillotte 7-13, Red Cross Boy 7-13, Carton Pierre 7-12, Tai'at Bey 7-5, Arrowy 7-4.

THE YERROWDA PLATE, Div. II.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Goldgainer 9-5, Audlem 9-3, Acre 9-1, Joy Girl 9-0, Free and Easy 8-12, Starwater 8-10, Unruly 8-8, Stone Marten 8-8, Courier 8-7, Lomond Hills 8-2, Wedding Day 8-0, Danzig 7-13, Floreal 7-9, Cailis 7-1, Belle Syme 7-7, Lucky Lad 7-4, Ballyfare 7-0.

THE MATHERAN PLATE.—Distance—1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,250, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Sahoo 9-12, Dilawar 9-3, Mamnoon 9-1, Hazim 9-0, Shahzada 8-9, Isballah 8-8, Shunis 8-7, Commander 8-6, Sannayet 8-5, Dirtah 8-1, Security 8-3, Cossack 8-2, Guinea 8-0, Ballard 8-0, Summerton 7-12, Kadir Hajuz 7-12, Laxmi Prasad II 7-11, Maxim 7-8, Rex 7-8, Sinnom 7-0, Roscoff 7-6, Elser 7-5, Blue Beard 7-4, Amanra 7-2.

THE BANGALORE PLATE.—Distance—1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,250, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 350. A handicap for Country-breds.

Jovial 11-12, Zara 9-9, Shirtaj 9-7, Mystery 9-5, May B 7-11, Medina 7-9, Apple Blossom 7-7, Polite Lady 7-6, Lilac 7-5, Dasara 7-5, Shivaprasad 7-5, Shevanti 7-5, Come On 7-2.

THE HADAPSUR PLATE.—Distance—1 mile.

Winner Rs. 4,500, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 750. A handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Tarik 9-10, Adwan 8-13, Karikata 8-12, Vaziruimulk 8-12, Mayiah 8-11, Silver Thrush 8-9, Faithful 8-9, Hatchel 8-5, Cessation 8-5, Hazal 7-13, Apollo 7-12, Khataf 7-12, Safety 7-11, Some Surprise 7-10, Peach Bitter 7-9, Gosub 7-8, Jodi 7-7, Alder 7-6, Sun Spray 7-3, Mamnoon 7-2.

THE KHANDALA PLATE. Div. I.—Distance—1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. For Arab Ponies, 14 hand and under, in the 3rd Division. 14 hands to carry 9st. W.I.

Sanderson 9-7, Sagab 9-4, Nazi 9-3, Fanner 9-0, Towfik 9-0, Zulu 9-0, Makdam 8-11, Tamaran 8-10, Musal 8-10, Sunshine 8-8, Hamdan Simri 8-8, Rose 8-8, Jadran 8-8, Najian 8-8, Ravi 8-8, Nainava 8-8, Kajipha 8-8, Traifee 8-8, Silver Cup 8-8, Guff 8-8, Sayyar 8-8, Yakoot 8-4, Fayez 8-2, Hampstead 7-10, Nazar 7-10, Kadda 7-6.

THE KHANDALA PLATE, Div. II.—Distance—1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. For Arabs Ponies, 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division. 14 hands to carry 9st. W.I.

Gentle Prince 9-8, Telegraph 9-4, Macdonald 9-4, Witness 9-0, Zirgam 9-0, Sea Spray 8-13, Buchefalos 8-10, Shahabad 8-9, Mooharib 8-8, Nevis 8-8, Annis 8-8, Hardan 8-8, Simmah 8-8, David 8-8, Varid 8-8, Farkud 8-8, Florio 8-7, Honeysuckle 8-5, Sadak 8-4, Siberia 8-4, Argentine 8-4, Zerbola 8-4, Mighty 8-2, Ahyid 8-0, Clog Dance 7-10.

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HARWOOD LEAGUE.

COLABA UNITED BEAT B. B. A. F. I.

DADU'S BRILLIANT PLAY.

In a second division fixture decided on the Cooperage on Thursday the Colaba United beat the Bombay Battalion easily by five goals. They played good football and deserved to win. The outstanding feature of the match was Dadu's brilliant play as centre half. Both in attack and defence, on the ground or off it, he was equally good. He is was who foiled the attempts of such a dangerous forward line as possessed by the A. F. I. Mitten for the Battalion played consistently throughout. In the first ten minutes Vishwanath ran through to score the first goal. Babu added the second soon after and Ramkrishna scored the third after tricking several defenders. After the interval the pace increased and the United were able to score two more goals through Vishwanath and Ramkrishna.

Colaba United:—Kalujee; Gani and Balanna; Nathan, Dadu and Adam. Ramchander, Babu, Vishwanath, Ramkrishna and Krishna.

Bombay Battalion A. F. I.—Crisp; Fox and Taylor, Leontzini, Cohen and Thomas; Mitten, Long, Mantle, Sneddon and Greenhill.

Referee.—W. H. Cummings.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The following are the closing scores in the county cricket matches that began today:—

Worcestershire vs. Middlesex at Worcester:—Worcester 153. (Haig 5 for 55.) Middlesex 164 or 7.

Hampshire vs. Yorkshire at Southampton:—Yorkshire 228 for 7. Rain intervened. (Holmes 152 not out).

Notts vs. Northamptonshire at Nottingham. Notts 379 for 9 (Walker 6, Larwood 70, Payton 103 not out).

Leicestershire vs. Sussex at Leicester:—Leicester 130. (Wensley 5 for 26). Sussex 116 for 3

320 RUNS FOR THIRD-WICKET STAND.

Lancashire vs. Gloucesterhire at Manchester. Gloucester 425 for 7 (Dipper 144, Hammond 232 not out. Their partnership for the third wicket which resulted in 320 runs is a record on Oldtrafford (?) ground).

Somerset vs. Kent at Taunton:—Somerset 167 for 4. Rain interfered. (McBryan 92).

The match between Glamorgan and Surrey at Cardiff was not played owing to the wicket being unfit.—Reuter's Special.

DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION.

On Wednesday at about 7 p.m. Mohumed Abdulla Hussin a Mohmedan boy aged 2½ years residing at Kazi Street Ghoghari Mohalla with his mother, was given some pieces of roasted meat to eat when a piece stuck to his throat and he began to struggle. Dr. Shaikh Usman Abdulla was sent for but by the time he went, the boy was already dead. At an inquest held by the Coroner Dr. Abdulla said on examining the deceased, he found his eyes bulging out, mouth open and hands and legs stretched. He had died of suffocation.

The jury returned a verdict of death by suffocation while trying to smallow a piece of roasted meat.

FATAL TRAMWAY ACCIDENT.

Hajidin Haji Jamadin (60) a Mahomedan residing at Mazagaon was going by tram car on Saturday last at 4-30 p.m. along Sandhurst Road. When the car came near Bhendy Bazar he got down from the rear while the car was in motion but found on alighting a bullock cart in front of him. He stood to let the bullock cart go but was struck by the tram car and knocked down. As he received serious injuries, he as removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Wednesday, death being due to pneumonia following injuries sustained.

At the inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ANOTHER SUCCESS OF MR. SHAMDASANI.

CENTRAL BANK TO PAY COSTS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Crump at the High Court on Thursday passed an order in favour of Mr. P. D. Shamdasani by which the Central Bank undertook to pay him the costs of a notice of motion taken out by him for an 'ex parte' decree against the Bank owing to the latter's failure to file, within the required period of time, their written statement in reply to a plaint filed by Mr. Shamdasani, making certain allegations with regard to some balance sheets of the Bank.

The Plaintiff filed the suit on February 23, 1925, alleging that the Bank's balance sheets dated December 31, 1923, June 30, 1924 and December 31, 1924, were false in material particulars. A writ of summons with a notice to file their written statement within four weeks from the date of service was served on the defendants on March 12, 1925. The written statement not having been filed, the plaintiff wrote to the defendants' attorneys on June 17, 1925, calling upon them to file their clients' written statement within three days from then, and intimating that failure to do so would leave it open to him to take legal steps. As even after that letter the defendants failed to file their statement, the plaintiff took out a notice of motion on August 15 last for an order that on default of the defedants to put in their written statement the defence should be struck off and that the suit should be decreed 'ex parte' and for costs.

When the matter was called on yesterday Mr. Shamdasani, who appeared in person, briefly set out the facts of his case as narrated above.

Mr. Munshi, counsel for the defendants, stated the written statement had already been furnished to the plaintiff and filed and the question was merely one of costs. His clients undertook to pay to Mr. Shamdasani his costs of the notice of motion and those for yesterday. The suit would be restored to the long cause list.

Mr. Shamdasani prayed for an order as follows: That the defendants' attorneys having undertaken to pay the costs of and incidental to the notice of motion, no order on the motion; the written statement of the defendants to be taken on file; the parties to file their respective affidavits of documents within a fortnight from then.

His Lordship made an order to that effect.

TATA EDUCATION SCHEME.

SELECTION FOR CURRENT YEAR.

BOMBAY, Aug. 20.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Tata Education Scheme with Sir Dorabji Tata in the Chair the following students were selected for the year 1925 for advanced study in England out of a large number of applicants from all parts of India.

Mrs. S. C. Sen (Miss Mannah Guha) of Calcutta University, Lady Principal of the New High School for Girls Bombay, for the Teachers' Diploma and M. A., in the Education of the London University.

Mr. Satyendra Nath Ray, of the Calcutta University, for the Diploma in Telegraphy, Telephony and Wireless of Faraday House and the B. Sc. of the London University.

Mr. Nistaran Chakravarty of the Calcutta University for Mechanical Engineering and the B. Sc. of the Glasgow University.

It is a curious fact that good number of applications come from the different provinces in cycles. Last year, they were from Madras, the year before from Bombay, and so on.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

Manilla Aug. 19.—Di Pinedo has arrived at Zamboanga (Mindanao).—Reuter's Special.

Buenos Aires Aug. 19.—Four players who comprised the Argentine Olympic Polo Team which won the championship in Paris Olympiad, last year, will play here tomorrow in honour of the Prince of Wales. The match will be one of the big events of the Prince's tour.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Lucknow, Aug. 19.—There was a very large gathering at an "At Home" given this afternoon by non-official members of the Council and two Ministers to the U. P Government to bid Farewell to the Hon. Mr. M. Keane retiring President of the United Provinces Legislative Council who is shortly going to England on leave.

A Calcutta correspondent wires on Monday's date:—Pandit Dharmadutta Vedashastri of Kasi has arrived at Calcutta to educate the Sanatanies Hindus of Bengal on Mr. Khaitan's Religious and Charitable Trusts Bill and to unite them in an emphatic protest against the Bill.

CAWNPORE CONGRESS.

SUB-COMMITTEES FORMED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, Aug. 17.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the 40th Indian National Congress Reception Committee was held to-day with Dr. Murarilal, the Chairman of the Reception Committee in the Chair. 35 members were present. The item of cooption of members to the Executive Committee was put off along with the item of addition of two extra Vice-Presidents, (not excepting the office of Vice-Chairman of Babu Bhagwandas) was put before the Committee.

Then the following Sub-Committees were formed under the Secretaryship of the following gentlemen:—

Finance Committee, Sj. Ramkumar Newatia; Exhibition Committee, Sjt. Ramswaroop Gupta. Sjt. Shitalasahai; Volunteer Committee, Mr. G. G. Jog. Provincial Propaganda. Mr. Harnamsunder, Mr. Jotishanker; Manly Games Committee, Pt. Mannilal Awasthi; Accommodation Committee, Lala Lalloomal Dalal; Pandal Committee, Mr. Ramnarayan Garga; Water Committee, Sirdar Indarsingh; Light Committee, B. Dwarikaprasad Singh; Conveyance and Railway Committee, B. Guruprasad Kapoor; Medical Committee, Vaidya Shivanarayan Mishra; Sanitation Committee, Dr. Jawaharlal; Publicity Committee, Pt. Shrikrishna Datt, Paliwal Shivnarayan Mishra; Food Committee, Lala Phulchand; Bazar Committee, Lala Saligram.

A Working Committee of the Executive was also formed, consisting of the Chairman, the General Secretaries, the Secretaries of the Sub-Committees and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, M. Khalikulzama Lala Laxminayan Garga, Sjt. Gaurishanker Misra, with power to add five more members.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

In the share market jutes were practically unchanged in tone with less doing even in speculative stocks by bazar dealers. Enquiry was almost negligible for heavier priced shares, sellers being in majority. In coals among some of good class stocks that continued in demand a few stray deals were effected in other popular issues. In teas and cottons there was hardly any attention centred on those sections which were therefore almost neglected. Miscellaneous had no fresh features calling for any special mention. Government securities reflected a weaker feeling for lack of buyers. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 per cent. Government paper 59/3, 3½ per cent Government paper 69/3, 5½ per cent war bonds 1928 105/8, 6 per cent bonds 102/6.

Railways:—Arrah Sasaram Light Railway 58.

Jutes:—Alliance 620, Anglo-India 422, Clive 42/5, Dalhousie 4/5, Empire 50, Fort William 392, Fort Gloster 948, Howrah 42/7, Hukumchand ord. 10/2. Kamarhatty 565, Kanknarrah 448/8, Lansdowne 305, Nuddea 49, Presidency 8/4, Reliance 65/12, Standard 440, Union 623/8.

Coals:—Bansjorah 8/15. Bengal-Nagpur 68/8, Bokaro and Ramgur 20/12, Burrakur 24/12. Deoli 20, Ghusick and Muslia 13/8, Kesoonda and Nyadee 17, New Beerbhoom 28, Satpukuria and Asansol 2/14, Indian Iron and Steel 18/8, Marshall and Co. 3.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Cables 4/2, Sugar Mills:—Cawnpore Sugar 26/4, Carew and Company 54.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 26/4.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and three thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one-eight pence.—A. P.

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES

THURSDAY'S CLOSING RATE —5

A cable received from New York 2 a. m. to-day stated;

Thursday's opening rate	2330	—3
Thursday's closing rate	2328	—5
Liverpool opening	1245	—5
Liverpool closing	1239	—11
Sewri Bazaar	Rs. 420-0-0	
Khandi Bazaar	Rs. 420-4-0	

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 20.

The All India Congress Committee will meet at Patna on Tuesday, the 22nd September at 3 p.m.—A. P.

VIENNA RIOTS AND AFTER.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Vienna.—There were no incidents. Sentences from eight to fourteen days' imprisonment were imposed to-day on 126 persons arrested in connection with the anti-Semite disturbances. Vienna is now quiet.—Reuter.

PATHETIC APPEAL FROM ALWAR.

SLAVERY IN JODHPUR

FORCED LABOUR IN JAIPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, Aug. 18.

The "Taruna Rajasthan" publishes the following appeal by several afflicted Rajputs of Nimoochana and the neighbouring villages:—

"The tragedy of Nimoochana is now universally known. As a sequel to it, thirty Rajputs arrested at the scene of the tragedy are at present in imprisonment. Alwar authorities are it is alleged, holding out promises of liberty if they would only implicate the Raja of Javali, the Thakur of Madhi and Narainsingh of Tasing. Two of the prisoners to save their skins have stooped to purchase their liberty for such false statements. The rest are still adamant in holding that what they had done to get their grievances redressed and that they would never implicate innocent persons. They are consequently experiencing tortures. Besides these, we who are making representations to the British authorities are an eyesore to the Alwar officials. We apprehend not only arrest, but death. But that will only bring relief to our miseries. Pandit Malaviyaji has observed silence and so have all other leaders. Government is also *chup*. Is there no great man who will save us from worse than death and enable us to see our homes again?"

JODHPUR.

The Englishman boasts of having abolished slavery from the British Empire. The following enactment of Jodhpur will provide food for his thought:—

"His Highness was pleased to invite opinion from the Consultative Council on the Council Resolution No. 11 dated the 11th July 1916 as to what should be the future relations between the Rajput Masters and their Darogas (slaves).

The Consultative Council has opined that the relations from time immemorial have been those of master and servant and should be in future as follows:—

(i) If the Darogas deviate from service commensurate with the position and requirements of the master, he is legally entitled to take adequate service.

(ii) If he number of the Darogas exceeds the position and requirements of the master, he may keep the requisite number and discharge the rest who shall, however, when summoned attend marriage and other ceremonies in the master's house and live there for such time as he chooses. He shall give them bread.

(iii) Rajputs who have Darogas born under their roof and have brought them up shall be entitled to give away the daughters of these Darogas in dowry along with their own daughters. Rajputs of position shall be entitled to give away in dowry whole families of the Daroghas.

(iv) The master shall be entitled to give away in dowry the daughters of even those Darogas who having exceeded in number the position and requirements of the master have sought employment elsewhere."

FORCED LABOUR IN JAIPUR.

That minority administrations in Indian States presided over by 'lent' officers are not always a boon to the afflicted masses is evident when even the most rudimentary reforms are withheld. The following petition will give an idea of the rigours of Begar in present day Jaipur:—"We, Khema Ratana, Gopi, Govinda and Mana, by caste Balais, residents of village Govindgarh have to submit that we are compelled to serve the Raj officials in Begar. They bring camels for which they buy no fodder but force us to provide leaves of trees. They assault us if we refuse to provide. Begar is not the previlege of a Hakim or other high authority only but is claimed by every official who happens to come to our village. On the 11th July the Excise Inspector came with two camels and ordered Neem leaves for them. Four of our men had on the very day taken in Begar some offenders in Challan. Sheonath alone was there but he was sick. Women did know how to climb up trees There was nobody able to do pluck leaves. The Inspector's men assaulted Sheonath cruelly with lathies and the Thana and Taluka officials refused to register the complaint when a report was made to them. We are thus being subjected to unprecedented Begar and assaulted for inability. We are neither paid any wages nor given any food for work. Besides, on a begar day we have to forego paid labour elsewhere. We are poor, starving and helpless. Nobody hears our grievances. Some of our brethren have emigrated to other places and if our grievances are not redressed, we shall also leave the village." By a further irony of fate, the petition was not forwarded to higher authorities for want of dastoor to the officer of the intelligence department which he demanded, but which the Begaris had not.

REPRESSION IN BUNDI.

The meagre reforms introduced by the Bundi Durbar in the direction of village education do not promise to be an unmixed blessing. The few private schools in the villages have been taken up by the State and teachers possssing the least public spirit are being removed. The methods used in this process of eradication are not always above board. Mr. Motilal was a teacher in the private school of Notara for the last ten months He was suspected of attempting to create trouble on the lines of Bijolia. Poor Motilal had to give up his job and shift to Khiawda near Lakheri. A report in the meantime reached, or was rather made to reach the Diwan that at the instance of Motilal, the villagers were organising 'meetings'. This was considered sufficient to induce the authorities to have some villagers arrested and taken to Bundi. Mr. Motilal, apprehensive of trouble has sought shelter in Kotah. One of the peasant captives has been released on bail consequent on the death of his uncle.

UDAIPUR.

The Revenue and Settlement department has come under the special patronage of His Future Highness the Maharajkumar of Udaipur. The I.C.S. Commissioner and his lawyer assistant proceeded to England in July, the one ostensibly to enjoy leave and the other to take his degree of Barat-law. But the uncommon send-off and concessions in leave given to the former and the incredibly lenient terms granted in the State loan to the latter, strengthen the popular belief that the couple have gone with a political mission.

The Acting Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana visited Udaipur and stayed there from the 24th to the 28th July. This unusually long so journ has given rise to various surmises as to the object of the visit. Another departure from custom in the shape of a special train provided for the A. G. G. when he left Udaipur has further heightened public suspicions.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood League.—West Yorks "B" vs. Y.M.C.A. "B" Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Performance of "Shoor Abala" by Rastriya Kanya Shala Mela, Bombay Theatre, Grant Road, 8-30 p.m.

The s.s. "Razmak" with English mails of August 6 due at 5 a.m.

Public meeting re. death of Sir S. N. Banerjea, Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 22.

The s.s. Razmak with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Harwood League.—Bombay Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.—The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

LOKMANYA KANYASHALA.—The girls of the above school will celebrate the "Ganpati Mela" of this year, at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Friday) at the Bombay Theatre, when Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per S. S. Santhia via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday the 24th inst. instead of 20th inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the mails from London of the 13th instant arrived at Port Said at 5 a.m. on the 19th instant and left there at 11-30 a.m. the same day.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN GRADUATES' UNION.—Under the auspices of the above Union, a social to meet new Women Graduates, will be held to-day (Friday) at the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) Members and guests are cordially invited.

CITY'S HEALTH.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 19th August 1925 to 6 a.m. of 20th August 1925.

Disease Small-pox Attack nil, Death nil, Cholera Attack nil, Death nil, Plague Attack 1 Death nil, Influenza Attack nil, Death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Still-born.) 84 Total Mortality this day last year 111.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.—The students of the Social Workers' Training Class will visit the Bombay Working Men's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel to-day (Friday) at 6-45 p.m. The class will be held in the Demonstration Hall of the Secondary Training College to-morrow (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) when Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki will deliver a lecture on "Housing of the Poor".

CASE OF BAI MANGALABAI.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha a public meeting will be held in Marwadi Vidyalaya to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. Shivdas Chapsi will deliver a lecture on "My enquiries at Gondal re: the case of Bai Mangalabai and the duties of the Hindus". Besides the main speaker Drs. Savarkar, Kalyandas J. Desai, Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, Mr. Oza and Pandit Mukundji will address the meeting.

B. P. ASSN. AND SIR S. N. BANERJI.—The following resolution was passed by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association at its meeting held on Wednesday last on the death of Sir Surendranath Banerjea:—

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association puts on record its sense of deep sorrow at the death of Sir Surendranath Bannerjea who in the course of a long and useful public life rendered distinguished and devoted services to the cause of the country. Sir S. N. Banerjea was one of the fathers of the Indian National Congress and as such gave a great and lasting impetus to the national movement.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. Ian McNair lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Mr. J. C. Ker, Private Secretary, Major H. G. Vaux, Military Secretary and Captain K. E. Previte left Kirkee for Sholapur on Wednesday.

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The Bombay Chronicle
FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1925.

ARROGANT NULLITY.

Lord Reading's speech is a performance of insipid futurity and mocking challenge. Was it for this that the Indian tax-payer paid the price of his progress and pageantry abroad? There is neither definiteness nor generosity in his speech, and when his lordship states that there will be no withdrawal of the goodwill of August 1917, we are inclined to cry with Antonio "There is much kindness in the Jew!" Let us realise the mentality of our masters. Of Lord Birkenhead, Mr. A. G. Gardiner remarks: "Mr. Smith is the soldier of fortune who comes into the lists for the prizes of life, unburdened with any particular view of things." Of Lord Reading the same writer says: "Mr. Isaacs is all subtlety and insinuation. You cannot come to hand grips with him, he is intangible." India is in the decoy-hold of two eminent characters, one a pronounced fortune-hunter the other an elusive opportunist; call them Liberal or Tory, they come just the same out of every solemn conclave and sentimental wash; their alliance is as intimate as that between the undertaker and the grave-digger, and a wave of indignation will pervade the whole country at the smooth futility and arrogance of the Viceroy's utterance. About one-half of his speech has been devoted to personal appreciations of the dead and the living; about one-quarter to cheap reflections on the economic condition of the country: and the rest to a florid re-statement of platitudes touching co-operation and diarchy. If this is all the substance of touring and confabulation, we must say it could have been produced by the Viceroy remaining indoors in the Lodge at Simla and sparing the tax-payer the cost of pretentious journeying abroad.

The public will be amazed at the stupendous nothingness of the utterance Lord Reading returns with the wonderful discovery that "political opinion in England stands firm upon the declaration made in 1917 and in 1919 without distinction of party." For information so stale and sterile he need not have gone to England. In his rapid survey of trade, industrial depression, the tariff board, agriculture, civil justice and the Visveswarayya Committee, there is a little of compliments which come as an anti-climax for an occasion which by general consent was an opportunity for reconcilement. We know all about these administrative incidents, things without viceregal recognition; as for the announcement of the Currency Commission, it is so hopeless and provoking that indignation cannot briefly or continently be expressed. We reserve it for subsequent elaboration. The main purpose of the Viceroy's visit was not to collect arid observations about monsoon and trade, but to deliberate upon the political deadlock in India. In this task, the authorities have failed and the tax-payer who financed Lord Reading's excursion has been openly fooled; the valedictory accent at the fag-end of the speech will not in the slightest degree evoke public response towards Lord Reading's wasted stewardship. Starting from every conceivable advantage. Lord Reading has uttered a few chortling commonplaces and informed a pining world that he has not yet abandoned all hope of mutual cooperation and goodwill. If in his administrative review, he cared to be sincere, he would have dwelt upon the way in which the Civil Service consolidated its supremacy through parliamentary aid while he was in London, and the insidious way in which hey have stifled the spirit of co-operation slowly reviving. The strangle-hold of the bureaucracy is an utter denial of the profession of responsible government tin India, and the Viceroy did not explain to the Assembly the meaning of the legislation conducted in Parliament while he was holidaying at the tax-payer's cost. Is it Lord Reading's notion that the public may thus be duped with impunity and served with dessicated threats in place of statesman like action? "I have long been confident that it is through friendly c operation alone that India will advance to the ultimate goal desired", says His Excellency after the recuperation of his wisdom in a salubrious atmosphere. We are for friendly co-operation, but the man who holds that anything but simulated cooperation and friendship is possible under the Reforms, is a fool or a knave, and Lord Reading is wise enough to know it. Knowing the absurdity of repeating thread-bare invitations to cooperate Lord Reading harps with a chuckle worthy of the chief character in "Faust", upon the despair of the country. His offence is the more aggravating when he without a blush proclaims the majority-report of the Muddiman Committee "generally acceptable to the Government." As for the suggestions of the Minority, he perverts their clear meaning and dismisses them without apology. He opines that financial stringency is passing off in the country and that the Ministers are going to have enough money to perform the mighty miracles required to justify the hideous make-believe of diarchy. Suppositions more untimely and egregious, we cannot conceive.

If this is all that Lord Reading has to say to a distracted country upon whose finances he drew for his trip to Europe his duty is to draw again and retire "home". He has confessed to a bankruptcy of statesmanship. The grey-beard who scoured the seven seas said that all he could learn was that the world was wonderful and that his beard had grown seven inches during the interval. Lord Reading having had little better to say, the right course for him would have been to stay back as a solid Liberal with some tatter of reputation clinging to his name. He can make good the omission still and cease cumbering the field with attempts to satisfy Liberal principle and Tory expediency at the same time. The Government may be creakingly functioning in all provinces but there is no peace and diarchy is impossible as a decent system. Those pragmatic pursuers of truth the Liberals, confessed to the inutility of diarchy before the Muddiman Committee and no amount of belated assurance can get over the fact that the Constitution must be changed before a particle of good is found feasible in the provinces. If he cannot rise to the occasion, Lord Reading should declare his failure with dignified outspokenness. Now it would seem that his object is to delude others and to deceive himself. In a dramatic setting of great possibilities he has performed a futile part. As Mr. Gardiner says he has failed to get into hand-grips with facts, and if he cannot improve upon his past, none too invidious now in regard either to the policies of British India or to the privities of Indian States, his duty is to admit the exhaustion of his principles of justice and cease tantalising a people who have done him well without reciprocal courtesy.

CHILDREN'S PROTECTION BILL.

It will be remembered that Sir Hari Singh Gour's Age of Consent Bill was defeated in the Assembly in March last, thanks entirely to the hostility of the official members. But we are glad to find that Dr. Gour has not taken the defeat lying down. He is going to bring up again during the present session of the Assembly a slightly altered Bill under the more comprehensive title, the Children's Protection Bill. The Bill is designed: (a) absolutely to protect girls below 13; (b) to protect them against strangers up to the age of 16 (c) to protect the girl-wife against her husband's injurious approaches up to the age of 14; and (d) to extend the definition of rape to girls not exceeding 13 years of age. On the merits of the Bill there can be no two opinions. We have suffered terribly and long enough from the effects of the enforced martyrdom of the child-mother. Though age long custom has dulled the conscience of many, few can contemplate to-day without a twinge the spectacle of innumerable puny child-mothers carrying their punier children or the fact that of 100 children born of such mothers more than 50 pass away withing two years of their birth. So deep and wide spread is the evil, and so painfully slow has been its voluntary mitigation that people are now impatient of any avoidable delay and anxiously seek the aid of law to support voluntary effort. More than fifty women's meetings have already supported the new Bill.

The objection may possibly be raised that the proposed measure is against the Hindu Shastras. In answer to this objection we would urge with Dr. Besant who loves the Hindu religion and has made it her own that "where any supposed sacred writing comes into conflict with the law of God as written in nature itself, then the writing must give way to the natural law; and the voice of God in nature must be followed rather than the assumption of that voice in writing obviously subject to interpolations, to forgery and to the other changes that all writings go through in the course of ages." Besides, it is now fairly well-known that sanction can be found for the relevent provisions of the Bill even in the most sacred Hindu books. Writing on Mr. Har Bilas Sarda's proposed Bill against child marriages we quoted the Rigveda laying down that the bride and the bridegroom "should be in the full bloom of youth having till then observed perfect *brahmacharya*" and also Manu, the great Hindu Law-giver, laying down that "the maid should wait for three years after she comes of age and then should choose for herself a husband who is her equal." In fact, on the question of age of consent we are on surer ground as no sacred text could possibly have made the consummation of a marriage *obligatory* under the age of 14. It may also be objected that orthodox opinion is dead against the Bill. But none need be frightened by this bogey too familiar by now. The fact is, many of the so-called orthodox men are themselves at heart favourable to reform and even admit the fact, but oppose it only because they imagine that others are not sufficiently favourable. If any proof of this is needed, it will be found in the speeches or known views of several members of the Assembly and their final voting on the Age of Consent Bill in the last session. The most rational course is for each one to be guided by the merits of the Bill without raising imaginary fears on others' account. The most heartless objection that is occasionally advanced is that the "socio-religious" rights of the husband should not be encroached upon. Alas, that the right to oppress should be held so inviolate and that the right of the tender child against a misuse of its body be so cheap! We earnestly hope that this time at least the Assembly will not be deceived by frivolous objections but will give its full support to the Bill vindicating thereby its own humanity and also the humanity of Indian girlhood.

Notes of the Day

Who Made the Moroccan War?

The French Socialist Party Congress has passed a unanimous resolution declining responsibility for the "Moroccan Adventure" and demanding peace at the earliest possible moment, the recognition of the independence of the Riff and the rectification of the Riff frontiers in the latter's favour. The resolution is one which a Socialist Party truly so-called is expected to pass. But a disinterested observer may well find it difficult to discover any accordance between the professions and practices of the French Socialist Party. The Communist Party has bravely been consistent. But the Socialists have been "patriotic" enough to refuse to help the Communists in obtaining French withdrawal from the Moroccan campaign. What then is the explanation of two left wing ministries formed with the support of the Socialist Party, having involved France in a war of colonial aggression? The war is one in which finance pulls the string. The Riffs are unlucky enough to possess a country rich in copper and iron ore and Mr. J. W Newbold writing in the "New Leader" shows how the power of finance has been at work, secretly overruling pacific majorities.

Finance Pulls the String.

Mr. Newbold writes:—

"Now we know that the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas has become interested in iron, zinc, and lead ores in the Riff, and the connection of French banks alike with Spain and with Morocco is worth a little careful examination. As early as 1903 and 1904 the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas issued loans to the Sultan of Morocco, and in 1907 it headed a consortium of French banks which secured a concession from the Sultan, and formed the State Bank of Morocco. In 1912 it joined with other concerns to form the Compagnie Generale de Maroc, and in 1922 to form the Morocco Railway Company.

In Spain foreign capital—mainly Parisian in origin— is chiefly interested in the copper and iron ore, and in railways. Railway development has been financed chiefly by the Rothschilds (who are associated with the founders of the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas), and by the Periers, whose instrument is the Credit Mobiller Francais. This latter has acquired vast interests in gold and copper mines all over the world.

Before the war M. Caillaux, the present French Minister of Finance, was in favour with the Banque de Paris, and was concerned with land mortgage business in Algeria and elsewhere.

Further, M. Loucheur participated in 1917 in a syndicate to work water-power rights in Morocco. M. Loucheur is powerful in the French heavy industries and in finance; he has held ministerial rank in the past, and, after the fall of M. Herriot's Government, before M. Painleve took office, his name was mentioned as a possible Minister of Finance. He is in the same orbit as the French Thomson Houston Company which, in turn, is linked with the Banque de Paris and the Banque de l'Union Parisienne. These two dominate financially the Comite des Forges, the all-powerful association of French heavy industry. It is the companies under their influence which are chiefly concerned to increase the import of iron ore from Southern Spain, Algeria and Morocco."

Such are the interests in copper and iron, electricity and steel, Mr. Newbold concludes, which are forcing the second ministry formed by the Left Bloc, with Socialist support, to serve the interests of its material progenitor, the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.

For and against European Peace.

The latest mail papers from France indicate that the influences making for peace in Europe, have still to fight a hard battle against the chauvinistic elements in every country. A well-informed correspondent of the influential French weekly "Europe Nouvelle" reports from Berlin that Stresemann's attitude about the latest French proposal regarding the Security Pact is likely to be considerably stiffened owing to pressure from the Nationalists in the Reichstag. Of the two Powers Germany has to deal with primarily, Belgium and France, the former has, however, taken a very reasonable attitude. Vaudervelde's organ "People" expressed accurately the feeling uppermost in the mind of the very large following the great Belgian leader possesses, when it recently declared with regard to the Belgian evacuation of the Ruhr: "This ends an adventure, an adventure which caused many a misunderstanding and quarrel between Belgium and Germany, and postponed in the most threatening manner the re-establishment of peace. The evacuation of the Ruhr is a victory for democratic ideas and for the will towards peace over bellicose forces in Europe. Let all those who wish for reconstruction of Europe and for the creation of real economic stability in Europe sincerely welcome this step."

The Jarring Note.

Chauvinistic France however, strikes a jarring note. As regards the occupation of the Saar, industrially the most important territory still under French occupation, the "Eclair" of Paris asks under the caption "What are we doing in the Saar?" and answers "nothing." It asks further "What have we to do there"? and replies "everything." It proceeds to warn its compatriots that France cannot afford to be weak. France has already sunk a great deal of capital in the Saar mining industry, and France must protect her rights. "What sorry spectacle it is," the "Eclair" laments. "when officials and workmen paid by France decorate their homes with German republican colours and sing German national songs." The paper wants the French Government to give an exhibition of its power and concludes: "Away with sentimental methods. We must show that we know how to defend our interests, when they are in danger." It appears Europe is not going to be allowed peace for some time yet!

Slavery in Jodhpur.

The details given by our Ajmere correspondent regarding slavery as it prevails in Jodhpur State will be read with amazed horror by the public. The views formulated by the consultative Council on the relations between Rajput masters and their *darogas* throw light at once on the mentality of the members of that Council and on the administration of the State. The relation between the two classes concerned is that of master and servant and the manner in which they proceed to define them makes it indistinguishable from slavery. For not only are the Rajput masters entitled to demand service from their *darogas*, but they are also entitled to give away the daughters of the *darogas* and even whole families in dowry along with their own daughter. There is no open market in the disposal of serfs it is true, but the practice of slave-owning is there. The practice may have been in existence from times immemorial, but it is an outrageous and pernicious practice and if is amazing that any modern Government should give countenance to it. But evidently in Jodhpur as it it administered at present worse things than even slavery are possible and His Highness is far way in England playing polo to apprehend these abuses.

NON-BRAHMINS IN COUNCIL.

MR. NARIMAN'S CRUSHING REJOINDER

[We publish below the statement of Mr. K. F. Nariman, M. L. C. on the achievements of the so-called non-Brahmin Party in the Bombay Council.]

I had no desire, individually and personally, to take part in the unfortunate and deplorable controversy that is raging between, what I should correctly describe, the Depressed and the Suppressed classes in the local Legislature. I have always considered that the root cause and the fountain head of all evil, whether within or without the Council, is the present system of government. I look upon more with pity than resentment the unfortunate lot of these victimised countrymen colleagues, whether they be the non-Brahmin troop under the Mahratha Sirdar Jadhav or their compatriots, the Sindh battalion under Nawab Hidayatullah of the deserts of Sindh.

One statement in the rejoinder of the non-Brahmin Party to the manifesto of the Swaraj Party has almost taken my breath away. With a self-complacency and courage peculiar to a party so safely entrenched it declares: "But we may make bold to say, that so far, the non-Brahmin Party have stead-fastly kept before them the interest of the Backward classes and supported all measures conducive to their welfare, no matter whether the measures were initiated by the Swaraj Party or by the Government; the whole of the proceednigs during the last eighteen months will bear out what we say." I am prepared to accept the challenge. I call upon the non-Brahmins to place before the public tribunal, the whole of the record for the last eighteen months, including the correct and official registers of all the divisions on important questions. I will unreservedly accept the verdict of the public arrived at after examination of the records. For I am certain, unless the public records are tampered with, that such an exposure will lay before the public a most ignominious and inglorious record, that will make every member of the community, both inside and outside the Council, blush with shame. If by the "Backward Classes" in their statement they mean the Government benches, then I entirely agree that the statement is literally true, for rarely has there been a case where this Hon. ally of the Government has deserted its benefactor and saviour.

Mr. Horniman and Non-Brahmins.

It is but necessary to refer to only a few instances, in which I was personally concerned to show how these "protectors" of the masses give a vulture's protection to the backward classes. The non-Brahmin Party first came into prominence, and earned a reputation of being the "protectors" of the masses by their whole-heartedly supporting the Government in keeping out of this country that monstrous and destructive enemy of the country, Mr. Benjamin Guy Horniman, whose admission into this country, they vigorously opposed as highly detrimental to the interests of the Backward Classes and the masses of this Presidency. There are respectable and responsible non-Brahmin citizens of this city, who are still alive and who will testify to the disgraceful scenes witnessed by them at the time of division on that momentous question; how General Jadhav made his troopers forget their sacred promises and pledges and led them, like a herd of sheep, into the Government lobby. That is service No. I to the Presidency and the country in general.

Betrayal of Indian Rights.

Another commendable record of which this Party ought to be proud and which resulted in a great benefit directly to the several members of the non-Brahmin and Backward community in the City Police Force, will be furnished on examining the results of the Division on a motion in the Budget-Grants for last year when I moved that the Indian Sub-Inspector of Police in the City Police Force should be treated on terms of equality so far as salaries and other incidence of service was concerned, with the more fortunate but less trained and qualified European Sergeants; on merit, justice, equity and benefit for their own class, they dare not oppose that motion. As I declared then and I declare again that the loss of that motion was entirely due to the triumph of official canvassing and the Maratha Minister, himself drawing a fat salary, grudged an increase of a few rupees to the less fortunate members of his community in the Police Force and unblushingly and brazen-facedly again led his servile followers into the Government Lobby; thus helping the Government to cast humiliation and injustice on his own community. Non-Brahmin members, who constitute a large majority of the City Police Force, have not forgotten and will never forget this signal service rendered by their so-called representatives and protectors and have cried with one pathetic voice 'God save them from such friends'. That is glorious service No. II, particularly to the members of their community. But this gallant band of 'Protecting Angels' will best be remembered by the latest act of magnanimity and benefit on the unfortunate Depressed Backward classes by their callous attitude in connection with the Rent Bills, particularly, the petty traders of this city, mostly belonging to their Mahratha community, will bless these benefactors when the greedy landlords will compel them to close their shops by an exorbitant demand for rents and when they will find themselves on the streets of Bombay without employment. Their statement in the Press is discreetly silent about this question and they do not even make an attempt to explain as to why they conspired in one body to oppose even leave to introduce the Rent Bill for business premises. That is service No. III to the poor tenants of Bombay.

Disruption Inevitable.

These are a few, but very glaring instances to establish and maintain the preposterous claims of the so-called representatives to be

(Continued on page 10)

CHINESE BAN ON NAVIGATION.

BRITAIN CONSIDERING "WHOLE POSITION"

VICE-ADMIRAL SINCLAIR GOES TO CANTON.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Authoritative circles in London are now concerned with the action of the Canton Government in banning the free movement of British ships to and from the Chinese ports which obviously calls for some definite step on the part of Britain, as it constitutes a flagrant violation of the Treaty rights of Foreign Governments. The British Government will very fully and carefully consider the whole position before coming to a definite decison.—Reuter.

VICE-ADMIRAL SINCLAIR GOES TO CANTON,

LONDON, August 19.

Hong Kong.—Vice-Admiral Sinclair is proceeding to Canton on board H. M .S. "Petersfield." It is learned in London, in this connection, that the visit is undoubtedly due to the Canton Government's embargo on British shipping. Vice-Admiral Sinclair has not been specifically instructed to make representations to the Chinese authorities, but as Commander-in-Chief of the China station he will take such immediate steps to protect British shipping as the thinks fit without first consulting Government.—Reuter.

INTENT ON REACHING AGREEMENT.

M, CAILLAUX ON NEED OF HARMONY.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Paris.—M. Caillaux, at a luncheon given given by the British and American pressmen, said that he was proceeding to England sincerely desiring to reach an agreement on war debts, which was particularly important at the present time since the fate of civilisation depended on an understanding between civilised nations. "We must get together and preserve harmony between our countries for the world's good".—Reuter's Special.

"A FAIR-PLAY AGREEMENT."

LONDON, Aug. 19

Brussels.—The Finance Minister, in an interview, described the Belco-American debt settlement as a "fair-play agreement" which Belgium would make every effort to fulfill. The Annual charge to the country would not appreciably affect the balancing of the budget or the public debt.—Reuter's Special.

PRINCE VISITS MEAT FACTORY.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Buenos aires.—Tremendous interest is evinced in the tour of the Prince of Wales. The Prince, accompanied by the President, this morning, visited a meat factory which has employed 2,500 workers. The Prince motored through the streets lined with dense crowds and embarked on an Admiralty yacht which steamed up the river to the factory past the lines of ships from which broke out a pandemonium, all on board cheering and waving their hats. Banks of the river were throughout crowded with thousands of children who scattered flowers at the Prince's path at the landing stage. His Royal Highness was conducted to the factory where he witnessed bullocks arriving alive which passed out, 50 minutes later, ready for cold storage. A picturesque feature on return journey was the release of flocks of birds dyed in red, white and blue The city was wonderfully illuminated. The Prince, accompanied by President Alvear, attended the performance at Lorelei Opera House, this evening, and His Royal Highness was given an ovation by the Orchestra which played the National Anthem.—Reuter's Special.

ROUSING WELCOME AT THEATRE.

LONDON, Aug 19.

Buenos Aires.—So great was the demand for last night's performance of "Lorelei" that as much as fifty pounds sterling were offered for seats. All available accommodation in the magnificent theatre was occupied, some even standing in the gangways. The arrival of the Prince of Wales accompanied by the President and the President's wife, was the signal for an outburst of applause. The Prince responded with a friendly wave to the audience which elicited renewed outburst. A striking feature was the presence of the Grenaderos, Argentine's crack regiment which lined the staircase leading to the royal box.

MAHARAJA OF KAPURTHALA.

The Maharajah of Kapurthala has arrived here, and hopes to renew his acquaintance with the Prince whom he met during the latter's visit to India.—Reuter.

MANNESMANN'S PROPERTIES SALE CONFIRMED,

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Paris.—Advices from Tangier confirm the sale of Mannesmann properties in Morocco, and state that Messrs. Mannesmann Brothers will receive in return important concessions in Bulgaria and Czecho Slovakia and also a large sum in cash.—Reuter's Special.

COAL COMMISSION.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

MINERS TO PARTICIPATE.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The terms of reference of the Coal Commission as announced at the Conference of the miners' Federation are:—"To inquire into and report upon the economic position of the coal industry and conditions affecting it and to make any recommendations for improvement thereof."—The broad lines of the foregoing which does not exclude the question of nationalisation were largely influenced by the happy conclusion of yesterday's mining conference.—Reuter.

MINERS AND COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The Delegate Conference of Miners' Federation in London to-day, agreed with the Executive Committee's view that despite Government's refusal to accede to the Executive Committee's request for the representation of miners on the Commission of Enquiry, the Federation should participate in the enquiry, and accordingly, instructed the Executive to present the miners' case before the Commission.—Reuter.

A FRENCH CLAIM.

USOUL COMPLETELY CLEARED?

LONDON, August 20.

Paris.—A communique from Rabat says that the Usoul country has been completely cleared of the enemy, the majority of whom are anxious to make unconditional submission.—Reuter.

ASSUALT ON BULGARIAN STATESMEN.

DOZEN COMMUNISTS ARRESTED.

LONDON, August 20.

The police raided to-day the Bulgarian Communists' quarters and arrested a dozen persons alleged to be implicated in the assault on the Bulgarian statesmen.—Reuter.

FRENCH PUBLIC SERVANTS STRIKE.

IN SYMPATHY WITH BANK CLERKS.

LONDON, August 20.

Marseilles.—The postmen, tramwaymen, military, and magazine employees have struck in sympathy with the bank clerks. The Communist Unions have instructed all their members to cease work.—Reuter.

LATE MR. JAMSETJI TATA.

BIOGRAPHY COMPLETED.

LONDON, August 20

The Oxford University Press will publish here on the 27th August, and in India a little later, the long projected biography of Mr. Jamsetji Tata originally undertaken by Mr. Lovat Fraser but now written by Prof. F. R. Harris of New College, Oxford. The chapters on iron and steel industries at Jamshedpur are based on Mr. Lovat Fraser's brief work published in Bombay in 1919, Sir Stanley Reed has written the preface.—Reuter's Special.

BOILER TRAGEDY ON STEAMER.

DEATH-ROLL HOURLY GROWING

LONDON, August 19.

New Port.—The death-roll, as a result of the explosion of the boilers of "Mackinac", is hourly growing. At present the number of dead is over 30, and the condition of an equal number of the scalded is very grave. The Rhode Island officials have promised to make a stern enquiry in view of the reports that the boilers which had been leaking had been patched up.—Reuter.

LONDON LIGHT AEROPLANE CLUB.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Sir Philip Sassoon opened to-day the London Light Aeroplane Club and made an inaugural flight on Deharviland Moth. This Club is the first of the six clubs to be established in England under the Air Ministry scheme. The membership for London which is limited to 100 has already been reached and is drawn from all classes and in the words of the Secretary: "from Dukes to butchers". It includes six ladies. Sir Philip Sassoon predicted that flying would soon be a popular sport and should help the Ministry to attain its ideal of building up a nation of airmen. 20 members to-day made half-hour flights, including a lady.—Reuter's Special.

POLAR SEA FLIGHT ABANDONED.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Washington, Aug. 19.—Mr. MacMillan has abandoned the project of flying over the polar sea owing to the unfeasibility of establishing an advance base due to snowstorms. Other explorations are being planned.—Reuter's Special.

NOTHING DOING!

VICEROY AND REFORMS.

MUDDIMAN MINORITY SNUFFED OUT.

ANOTHER FRIGID NULLITY.

PERSONNEL OF CURRENCY COMMISSION,

Lord Reading made his "momentous" pronouncement yesterday in the Legislative Assembly. It made nobody the wiser, though everybody sadder than before. His Excellency took a long, though barren, survey of the situation in the country as he found it on his return from leave. In the course, of his survey, he announced the personnel of the Currency Commission, consisting of the Rt. Hon. Hilton Young (President), Prof. Coyajee, Sir M.B. Dadabhoy, Sir R. N. Mukherjee, Sir Alexander Murray, Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas, Sir Norcot Warren, Mr. W. E. Preston, Sir Henry Strakox with Messrs. A. V. V. Iyer and Buxter of the India Office as Joint Secretaries.

The Viceroy, of course, referred to his confabulations with the Secretary of State in England in regard to the Reforms and announced after a long rigmarole that there was no prospect of an immediate enquiry. Nay, he went further and warned the house that no Party in England would yield to pressure for a premature concession. He sang the praises of diarchy and, supporting the Muddiman majority, hoped it could be run more smoothly and efficiently. The Muddiman Minority's Report was completely ignored.

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

His Excellency Lord Reading opened the Autumn Session of Indian Legislature with an important speech lasting an hour. The galleries of the Legislative Assembly were overcrowded by visitors who had assembled since half past nine. The Viceregal Box was occupied by the Countess of Reading and several members of Viceregal Lodge while His Excellency Sir Malcolm and Lady Hailey, Sir Evan and Lady Cotton, Sir Mahomed and Lady Shafi and Lady Whyte and Khan Bahadur Abdul Kadir, President of the Punjab Council were present in the box to the right of the Throne. All the members of the Executive Council, except Sir Mahomed Habibullah, and the secretaries and other Government officials were in their uniform, Sir William Birdwood the new Commander-in-Chief appearing in Field Marshal's uniform.

There was a fairly full attendance of non-official members of both the Council of State and the Legislative Asembly, a number of Swarajists being prominent in their khaddar dress and white caps. Both Major Akbar Khan of Hoti and Captain Hira Singh were seen in scarlet military coat. In the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery were present Chief Justice Mullick of Patna High Court, Justice Ghose of Calcutta High Court, Sardar Sundar Singh Majithia and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

The Viceroy entered the Chamber punctually at eleven in a procession and took his seat on the chair of gold while the Presidents of the Council of State and Legislative Assembly occupied prominent seats in the centre facing the Viceroy. Cheers greeted the observations of His Excellency when he paid a tribute to the retiring President of the Assembly, Sir Frederick Whyte and gave his advice to the Assembly members to choose a successor who will possess a high standard of public order and true appreciation of dignity and responsibilities of the office. The Viceroy warmed up considerably when he described Lord Birkenhead's speech as a message of sympathetic understanding of difficulties of Indian problems and expressed his surprise at the rather critical spirit in which it had been received in India. His Excellency's tone was emphatic when he declared that the moment for an enquiry for a revision of the Constitution had not yet come and that no special sanctity was attached to the year 1929. The Assembly, except the Swarajists and a few others, applauded His Excellency when towards the end he struck a personal note of affection for India and deep devotion to her interests and advised the country to listen to his advice and show a spirit of cooperation.

Addressing a record attendance of visitors and a full House of the Assembly, the Viceroy said that the importance and value of Lord Birkenhead's statement had not been realized in India fully. It was not challenged seriously in the British Parliament, and indicated emphatically the adherence to the policy of the August Declaration, without distinction of political parties. His discussions in England confirmed his opinion that no Party would yield to pressure for a premature concession. All were sympathetic towards India, but the only road to advance to the ultimate goal was through friendly co-operation. The appointment of the Statutory Commission now would only, in his opinion, result in disappointment. On the other hand, dyarchy could be run more smoothly and efficiently in future. Firstly, because the defects of the machine would be removed generally as recommended by the Muddiman Report; secondly, the financial stringency was disappearing; thirdly, the Ministers would now build up the "Transferred" services.

The Viceroy struck a personal note. His natural term approaching the end, he pleaded for goodwill and co-operation, which alone could carry them to the promised land. He repeated Lord Birkenhead's offer suggesting the drafting of a Constitution by Indian leaders.

PERSONNEL OF CURRENCY COMMISSION

He announced the personnel of the Currency Commission to examine the exchange and currency system and practice as follows:—Right Hon. Hilton Young, President; Members: Professor Coyajee, Sir Manekji Dadabhoy, Sir Rajendranath Mukherjee, Sir Alexander Murray, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Norcott Warren, Mr. W. E. Preston, Sir Henry Strakesch, Joint Secretaries: Messrs. Iver and Buxter. The Viceroy mourned the loss of friends of India like Mr. Montagu, Marquis Curzon, Mr. C. R. Das, Sir Surendranath Banerjea, Maharaja of Gwalior, Lord Rawlinson and others. He emphasised the need for agricultural development. The Central Government's attempt to coordinate provincial activities in this connection by setting up an all-India organization. The Viceroy welcomed Pandit Motilal's membership of the important Skeen Committee. The Coal Grading Bill and steel proposals would be placed before the legislature this sessions.—A. P.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

WHO'S WHO.

The Rt. Hon. Hilton Young, President of the Currency Commission is 46 years old and was called to Bar in 1904. He was the Financial Editor of the "Morning Post" 1910-14, Financial Secretary to the Treasury 1921-22 He was sent to the Hague Conference on International Finance as British representative in 1922.

Members: Prof. Coyajee is Minto Professor of Economics in the Calcutta University. A Free Trader; was member of the Fiscal Commission when he in company with Sir Manekji Dadabhai signed the majority report.

Sir Manekji Imdabhai was born in 1865 and educated in Bombay. He was admitted to the Bar in 1887 and worker as Government Advocate in the Central Provinces. He presided over the All-India Industrial Conference, Calcutta, 1911 and was member of the Fiscal Commission appointed in 1924. Sir Manekji is a member of the Council of State.

Sir Rajendranath Mukerji was born in 1854 and educated at Calcutta. He is senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Martin & Co., Engineers. He was a member of the Indian Industrial Commission and was Sheriff of Calcutta in 1911.

Sir Alexander Murray is 53 years old and is senior resident partner of Messrs. Jardine Skinner & C., Calcutta. He was President of Bengal Chamber of Commerce in 1919. He was a delegate of employers of labour in India, at the International Labour Conference, Washington in 1919 and was a member of the Indian Retrenchment Committee, Calcutta, 1922.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas is a well-known Industralist of Bombay and has been sitting in the Legislative Assembly as the representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay.

Sir Norcott Warren is one of the Managing Governors of the Imperial Bank of India.

Mr. W. E. Preston is the General Manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China in London. He was the Manager of the Bombay branch of the Bank till 1920.

Sir Henry Strakosch, first chairman of the Finance section of the League of Nations, was managing director of the Union Corporation, Ltd., director of the Anglo-Austrian Bank and several others. He is essentially a City of London man. He was adviser to the Government of the Union of South Africa on the question of currency and banking reform and his proposals

(Continued on next page.)

THE CHOICE.

GOVT, CAUCUS AT WORK

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENTSHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 20.

A good deal of interesting literature has spring up round the erection of President of the Legislative Assembly the most important being a manifesto issued by Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar. Deputy President and the reply of Mr. V. J. Patel, the Swaraj Party candidate thereto. Mr. Rangachariar in his manifesto addressed to the members of the Independent Party, regarding the proposed for joint party action between the Independents and Swarajists, says:

Friends and Colleagues,

The Independent Party is meeting tomorrow to consider the question of the Presidential Election. May I as one of you and as a candidate for the honour already in the field place before you the following view-points for your earnest consideration? I may state at once while I should be proud to have the privilege of being adopted as your candidate, I have not hitherto asked for it, because I venture to think that no man should go to the chair with the feeling that he owes his seat to any particular party and not to the vote of the house and no party should be placed in a position to feel they have claim on that person as their nominee. It is in that view I have implored in writing the leader of the Swarajya Party and some prominent members therein not to make it a party question. Even if they do so, my view is we need not, and should not, follow that example of theirs. Why should it be made a party question? Is it in order to ensure the success of the candidate whom we desire to put in? I take it of the two candidates already openly in the field the anxiety should be felt in my behalf, as I am one of you and not for Mr. Patel, the Swarajist nominee. It is but right I should take you into my confidence as to how I stated. Outside our own ranks I am confident of the support of 50 or 55 votes in a contest between me and Mr. Patel. It must be remembered that the Swarajists and Independents put together make up an effective strength of only 70 or 75 out of 145. I expect not more than 120 to turn up. We are only an effective strength of 20 or 25. Even with a free vote I expect the bulk of us, if not all, to vote for me in preference to Mr. Patel. I am told there may be one or two amongst us who may vote for Mr. Patel in preference to me, whereas if some one else amongst us stood they may prefer to vote for him rather than Mr. Patel. I am not aware of any such; if such there are, I am assured there are a very few, not more than 2 or 3 the most. One name was given to me. He has definitely joined the Swaraj Party, and I have his authority for stating that if there were no Swarajists' nominee he would gladly support me. I would beg of those who know them to try to convince them and if they fail to be satisfied it does not matter and I would leave them free. With 15 votes from our Party in the final contest between me and Mr. Patel, I am bound to succeed. Does any one doubt there are not 15 people among us who would stand by me in the final contest, whatever may be their individual preference as between me and any one else amongst ourselves? What is the guarantee that any other person chosen by us will not be faced with a similar difficulty, namely, two or three of us preferring Mr. Patel? The next paragraph deserves your very serious attention.

If the party is advised to adopt some one other than myself as their candidate it must be for one of the three following reasons:—

(1) He has the chance of defeating the Swarajist nominee. There are two fallacies here. We as a party are not bent upon defeating any particular candidate. On the other hand, if at all we show our preference from A to B it is in no spirit of anatogonism. Secondly, assuming that is our object, which I know it is not, I have shown in the previous paragraph how my chances stand. Why should you ignore my claims? (2) In the next place, if there are others amongst us who wish to offer themselves for election let them do so and take their chances on their individual merit and claims; why should the Party as such throw its weight in favour of one or the other? What is the plain English of it? You spoil my chances thereby, which are already fairly good. Why should you do so? Am I so undesirable that you should as a party throw your weight against me? I hope not. Or is the other candidate possessed of such outstanding merit or with supervening claims that you should be compelled to adopt that course? The very fact that our label is required to support him shows he cannot be in that position. (3) Lastly, it has been faintly suggested that I am altogether unacceptable to the Swarajist Party as such, and if some one else amongst us had stood or should stand they will not press Mr. Patel's candidature. No such proposal has come to us from that party and I am authorised by the Secretary of the Swarajist Party to say that any statement that the Party as such is opposed or will be opposed to me and that it is not a mere case of preference will be a lie. The

"AN IMPROPER ACT"

MAHATMAJI AND DR. SUHRAWARDY.

WHY LATTER SAW GOVERNOR.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

It is understood that in the course of a conversation on Monday night, Mr. Gandhi remarked that it grieved him very much to hear that after the adoption at noon that day of Dr. Abdulla Suhrawardy as the Swaraj Party candidate for the Presidentship of the Bengal Legislative Council Dr. Suhrawardy went and saw His Excellency the Governor at two o'clock that afternoon in order to enlist the sympathy of Lord Lytton for Government votes. If Dr. Suhrawardy had done that, it was first a most improper act on his part, and secondly he had "sold his country" in that way because the Government were running the country in their own way and Dr. Suhrawardy had no business to go and see the Governor.

It is stated that in his letter of resignation from the Swaraj Party, Dr. Suhrawardy took exception to those remarks of Mr. Gandhi.—A. P.

"AS STRONG AS EVER."

MR. GUPTA ON BENGAL SWARAJISTS.

CALCUTTA, August 20.

Interviewed, Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta said that the Swaraj Party in the Bengal Council was as strong as it was ever before. He added: "I do not consider that our defeats in the present session in supplementary demands indicate any weakness in the party. There is only one circumstance, namely, the resignation of Dr. Suhrawardy from the Party which might be interpreted by some as an indication of some trouble amongst us. I am very reluctant to say anything about it just now, as the incident happened during my absence from Calcutta. I have every hope, however, that the matter will be settled in the course of the next few days with credit to the Swaraj Party. In any case, Dr. Suhrawardy's resignation is merely an accident, an isolated event and not the result of any gradual disintegration of the Party. Every little thing that happens in the Party is magnified by people determined to carry on a campaign against us into something very great. If there is an attempt again to revive the dyarchy, our critics will realise the strength and solidarity of the Party and its influence on the members of other groups."—A. P.

THE "KATHIAWAR OPINION."

PROSCRIBED BY GONDAL STATE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, August 20.

The Gondal Durbar has proscribed the "Kathiawar Opinion," a weekly paper published from Rajkot. Recently it published articles criticising the administrative measures of the State.

DR. ZIAUDDIN AHMED.

TO SUCCEED SIR M. HABIBULLAH?

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 20.

The "Leader's" Simla Correspondent wires that he understands it is almost settled that Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed will succeed Sir M. Habibullah.—A. P.

EXHIBITION SECTION GUTTED.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Grenoble.—The hydro-electric exhibition which is at present in full swing was struck by lightning setting on fire and gutting a section containing aeroplanes, motor cars and electric apparatus. The damage is estimated at ten million francs. The remainder of the exhibition has not been affected.—Reuter's Special.

RUSSIAN PURCHASE OF AFRICAN MERINO WOOL.

LONDON, August 19.

Cape Town.—The Ministerialist organ "Dieburger" understands that the Russian Government has informed Mr. Pienaar, the South African Trade Commissioner on the Continent, that Russia will be able to take, annually, ten million sterling worth of fine South African merino wool and Russia is prepared to purchase four million sterling worth, immediately, provided six months' credit can be arranged. Mr. Pienaar is now busy with making necessary arrangements.—Reuter.

Commencing from To-morrow

"DEVADASI"

OR

"BRIDE OF GOD"

Wonderful Production of

LAXMI PICTURES Co.

AT

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE.

NOTHING DOING!

(Continued from previous page.)

were later on embodied in the Currency and Banking Act of 1920.

Mr. A. V. V. Iyer, Jt. Secretary, is at present Deputy Controller of Currency in Bombay.

FULL TEXT OF SPEECH.

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

Lord Reading the Viceroy opening the autumn session of the Indian Legislature said:—

"Gentlemen of the Legislature:—After considerable separation from you, a separation on this occasion to be measured not only in point of time but also by distance of space, it gives me special pleasure to meet you members of the Indian Legislature once more and to welcome you to the labours of another session. My first endeavour must be to gather up threads of administration in India and to mention a few of the topics which have been engaging attention during my absence, or which are likely to occupy your interest in the immediate future. It is a source of gratification to me that in my absence no anxious crisis arose in India, and that the administration was carried on smoothly and efficiently under the capable guidance of Lord Lytton. But though the ship of State has been sailing in calm waters, the hand of death has lain heavy in recent months on the friends of India, both English and Indian, within the last year and within a few months of each other. Two Englishmen Mr. Montagu and Marquiss Curzon whose names will endure conspicuous on the roll of great English statesmen who have loved India and devotedly served her—one as the Secretary of State and the other as the Viceroy have passed away. They approached the Indian problems not always from the same angle of vision. I had the advantage of many disiussions with them before I left for India. They were of the greatest assistance in preparing me for the duties of my office. They were the last to bid me bood-bye when I first set out for India. Alas they were both absent from the circle of friends to greet me on my return. More recently, the death of two distinguished Indian political leaders, Mr. Das and Sir Surendranath Banerjee, both men of marked personality, intellectual capacity and energetic patriotism though of different views, has left India in mourning. We have to mourn too the death of the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, one of the greatest of Indian Princes, a wise ruler and a true patriot whom I was proud to count among my friends.

TRIBUTE TO LATE LORD RAWLINSON

I pay also my tribute of regret for the death of two members of the Legislature. Khan Bahadur hSamsuzzoha and Sir Leslie Miller and last I must mention the loss which has befallen me and my Government, nay more India and the Empire, in the sudden and tragic death of the late Lord Rawlinson, one of the most eminent soldiers who have served this country in the High office of Commander-in-Chief. There is no need for me to repeat to you on this occasion the story of his military achievements.

LORD RAWLINSON.

His fame as a soldier both in peace and war is far extended and will long endure but it is fitting that I should take this opportunity of commemorating the special service which Lord Rawlinson rendered to my Government and to India through his qualities of sympathy breadth of outlook and through his prudent and efficeent administration of the military services of this country. Members of both the Houses of Legislature will moreover recall many occasions on which they received at his hands the most distinguished consideration It was ever his desire to satisfy their interest in and increase their knowledge of army and army administration. It is especially true to say that in all his work as Commander-in-Chief and as a member of my Executive Council his constant aim was to secure that which he believed to be the best both for India of the present and the India of the future. I deeply mourn the loss of a personal friend and comrade. When Lord Rawlinson died his successor Field Marshal Birdwood though already designated was not in India and in such a situation my Government were fortunate in that they could for the time being command the services of General Sir Claud Jacob of whom it is sufficient to say that his fitness to fill the breach rested upon 42 years' service in the Indian Army. His high reputation as a commander of troops which he gained during the Great War, his still recent experience as the Chief of the General Staff in India and last but not least upon the respect and confidence in which he is deservedly hold throughout that army in India to-day. It is my privilege and pleasure to extend a cordial welcome to Sir William Birdwood who in the last few days has returned to India and assumed his high office. He is the first Commander-in Chief in India to hold at the same time the exalted military rank of Field-Marshal, a distinction which he has earned by his services to the Crown of an exceptionally high order both in India and elewhere. Sir William Birdwood is, however, so well and widely known as to stand in no need of further recommendation from me. I welcome him also as a colleague in my Council and wish him good fortune and good guidance in the discharge of the responsible duties upon which he has entered.

ASSEMBLY'S PRESIDENT.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly in persuance of the provisions of the Government of India Act, you have been called upon for the first time to elect your President on the 22nd of this month. It is, therefore, fitting, for me on this occasions to express my own and my Government's appreciation of the services which have been rendered not only to the Assembly but also to provincial legislative councils throughout India by the first President of the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly at established under the Government of India Act were so different in their composition from those set up under earlier acts of Parliament that it was thought right to make a provision for a president who should be indubitably independent of the Government, a person clear of all possible suspicion of being even unconsciously biassed in favour of Government. At the same time it was recognised that on the standard set by the first Presidents of the different legislative bodies and more particularly by the standard set by the first President of the Legislative Assembly the future of the Assembly and the future of the Legislative bodies in the provinces would greatly depend.

It was essential that the first President of the Assembly should be a man liberally versed not only in the written rules but also in the unwritten traditions of the Mother of Parliaments so that in the time allotted to him by the statute he might establish in this Assembly a high standard of public order, a true appreciation of the dignity and responsibilities of the chamber and a perfect confidence in the rigid impartiality of the chair and further that he might foster in every member of the Assembly a deep sense of regard not only for the rights but also for the feelings of every other member of the Chamber, a sense of regard which should remain unaffected even in the extreme heat of party controversy. Gentlemen, to my great regret it has not been my privilege to attend your proceedings in person but in addition to your printed proceedings a daily report reaches me of your doings and alike from these resources and from testimony of official and non-official members of this Assembly and also of distinguished visitors from many parts of the world who have witnessed your proceedings I am able to say with confidence that Sir Frederick White has discharged to the utmost the very heavy responsibilities laid upon him as the first President of the Legislative Assembly and I welcome this opportunity of tendering him my thanks and the thanks of my Government for his very notable achievement. If I may be allowed to offer advice to his successor it is that he should hold fast to the tradition which has been established for your chamber by your first President and to this end I ask you gentlemen of the Assembly to give to your new President in his difficult task the generous co-operation which you have always accorded to your first President.

REVIEW OF AFFAIRS OF INDIA.

I pass now to a brief review of the affairs of India. I am glad to say that our relations with the neighbouring states remain cordial and that no question of importance are outstanding. I wish I could report of the equal absence of controversial matter in regard to the position of Indians in South Africa. At the moment I should not be well advised to say more than that my Government is watching the situation closely and is still in communication with the Government of South cAfrica.

In internal affairs we have been faced recently with some industrial depression. Fortunately, this has not been associated with any failure of Indian harvests and exports have been well maintained. The depression in Indian industries appears to be a phase of the world wide movement. Throughout the world industries are experiencing difficulties of adjusting themselves to the new post-war conditions. India could not expect to escape. India has in fact been fortunate that this change has not come to her so quickly or so severely as in many other countries and owing to a succession of good harvests there is a reserve of buying power in the country. Nevertheless the process of adjustment is difficult and the condition of several of these industries will come before you.

REACTION IN COTTON INDUSTRY.

Public attention has recently been directly to the great cotton mill industry, which after a period of unexampled prosperity and expansion, is now experiencing reaction. My Government has been watching the position closely and I have consented to receive a deputation early next week from the mill-owners of Bombay and Ahmedabad. In the circumstances I will reserve any further observations. Four reports by the Tariff Board marked by that thoroughness which I have learned to expect from its work have been published and the conclusions of my Government on three of them have been made public. The fifth report dealing with steel has just been received and proposals with regard to it will be placed before you in the course of the Session. You will also be asked to consider the Coal Grading Bill framed on the recommendations of the Coal Committee and designed to rehabilitate the Indian Coal in the overseas markets.

My Government while giving due attention to the industries in a restricted sense of the term are determined so far as the circumstances permit, not to neglect the interests of what is really the greatest of all Indian industries, namely, agriculture. My Government have for some time past had under consideration a proposal for the establishment of an All-India Agricultural organisation which would help towards the co-ordination of the activities of the various provincial departments of agriculture, promote research in agricultural education, co-operation and other established aids to agriculture and serve as a medium for agricultural propaganda throughout the country. With the object of obtaining the views of representative and responsible authorities from all parts of the country before a definite scheme is formulated it has been decided to refer this proposal to the Board of Agriculture at its next meeting which will be held at Pusa in December this year. It is hoped that in addition to the regular provincial representative, Ministers of Agriculture of the various provinces will also be able to attend on this important occasion.

The Viceroy then referred to the report of the Civil Justice Committee. Some of the recommendations, he said, could be put into effect by local Governments and courts of justice and in regard to others the Government of India would prepare bills after receiving the opinion of local Governments and law courts.

He then announced that the Economic Enquiry Committee which had been at work during the last few months under the Chairmanship of Sir M. Visheshvaraya had just completed its report. It was the intention of the Government to publish the report at an early date and the Committee's recommendations would be examined without delay.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

"When I addressed you last," continued the Viceroy. "I dwelt at some length on difficult questions of currency and exchange and announced the intention of Government to appoint an authoritative committee to consider the subject of rupee exchange as soon as the world economic factors appeared sufficiently stable to justify the formulation of a new policy. Since that time, although conditions are in some respects still obscure, there has been one event in this field of an outstanding importance, namely, the return of England to the gold standard. With the return of sterling to parity of gold there is fulfilled one of the most important conditions requisite for a most fruitful re-examination of our Indian problems. The position has been considered in consultation with the Secretary of State and I am now able to announce that His Majesty the King has approved of the appointment of a Royal Commission on Indian currency.

Mr. Hilton Young will act as Chairman with nine members including four Indians. The Viceroy said every care had been taken to obtain an independent and impartial examination of this important subject. The Commission will, it is expected, commence work next October.

INDIAN SANDHURST COMMITTEE.

The Viceroy continued, "There is one other important enquiry to which I must refer. The Government of India recently appointed a committee which has come to be known as the Indian Sandhurst Committee. The investigations of the Committee will embrace not only the whole subject of the best and most suitable means of training Indians to hold worthily and efficiently His Majesty's Commission, but also the question of what measures should be adopted in order to attract the best type of Indian youth in greater numbers than are at present forthcoming to a military career. I attach great importance to the enterprise upon which the committee are embarking. If they are successful it may be said that they will to the extent of their achievement help India forward in the path of progress. The Committee is widely representative of the different branches of Indian opinion and I am glad to note that in this important enquiry we shall have the assistance of the leader of the Swarajist Party. I must express my gratification that he is prepared to contribute to an elucidation of the problems involved but I should not think of seeking to press the implication of his action further than he himself wished. His own statement of reasons for the course he has adopted should, in my judgment, preclude any more extended inferences.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

The establishment of a Public Services Commission is being actively pursued in correspondence with the Secretary of State and I have every hope that it will shortly be possible to make an announcement detailing its functions, constitution and personnel. I am aware that great importance is attributed to the Commission both by the public and the members of the public services. I believe it will confirm for the services that sense of security in the conscientious discharge of their duties to which they are justly entitled and that it will provide an independent and impartial tribunal for an examination of their grievances. I believe also that it will be a visible and concrete guarantee of the principle on which all good Government is founded that the ultimate object of the administration is the interest of the State and the service of the public.

His Excellency then referred to the Akali situation and expressed his gratification that on his return he found that the hope of improvement in the situation was being realised or was in a fair way to be realised. He announced that a Bill would be laid before the Assembly in the course of the present session, the object of which would be to validate such of the provisions of the Punjab Act as were beyond the competence of the local legislature and he was confident that the measure which offered so fair prospects of practical and equitable settlement of the momentous and complex issue and which was supported by so weighty a body of public opinion would receive also their ratification and endorsement.

This concluded the Viceroy's observations on the review of affairs in India as he found them on his return.

VISIT TO ENGLAND.

"My main purpose," proceeded the Viceroy, "in requesting your attendance to-day was in order that I may address you specially upon the events connected with my visit to England. When I received an invitation from His Majesty's Government to return to England I gladly availed myself of it. I had been in India over four years and had seen several changes of Government in England during this short period. A General Election in autumn had just installed a new Government in office, the fifth with which I have had the privilege of serving. It seemed to me eminently desirable in the interests of India as I conceived them that I should take the opportunity for the first time afforded to one holding my high office. During my stay in England I held many conferences and discussions with the Secretary of State and I also had the great advantage of representing the situation in India as I conceived it to the Prime Minister and also to the Cabinet. Towards the end of my visit the Secretary of State made an important pronouncement in the House of Lords upon the Indian affairs. The speech undoubtedly aroused unusual interest in Parliament and the country. It was the first review by the Secretary of State of the general situation in India since he had assumed his high office and it had been deferred until after the conclusion of the conferences with me. In addition it possessed a special attraction by reason of the forceful personality and intellectual capacity of the Secretary of State. You will have observed his lordship was careful to state that he was not announcing or purporting to announce decisions or conclusions. Nevertheless it cannot be doubted that his survey of the situation formed an important event in the history of political development in India. It was made after a careful study of the problems and after a full consideration of the views which I had presented in numerous conferences as a result of my experience in India.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S SPEECH.

"The speech in the House of Lords was followed almost immediately by a debate in the House of Commons. I do not know whether many of you have had the opportunity of studying the report of the debate which was of special interest to India. It showed, as it appeared to me, the growing appreciation and sympathetic understanding of the complexities and difficulties of the Indian political problems. You will have gathered from the Parliamentary report that the general lines of the pronouncement were not seriously challenged in the British Parliament. I confess I have, therefore, been somewhat disappointed on a perusal of the reported speeches of political leaders in India and of the articles in the public press to find that the speech has been received in some quarters in so critical a spirit. The impression on my mind is that its importance and value to India has not been sufficiently appreciated. I look upon the Secretary of State's address as a message of sympathetic encouragement to India, at least to those who are desirous of advancing to responsible self-government within the British Empire. It is an emphatic indication that the political opinion in England stands firm upon the declarations in 1917 and in 1919 without the distinction of political parties. I shall endeavour to place before you a survey of the situation as it presents itself to me to-day. I trust I am not too optimistic in my belief that a temperate examination of the problems in an atmosphere free from suspicion and prejudice may lead to more earnest and sincere co-operation and goodwill from Indian politicians. I cannot hope to convince all the section of those who take interest in public affairs. But if we are to advance towards a solution of our problems we must get rid of the elements of bitterness and suspicions which breed their evil progeny alas too rapidly and try whether a spirit of good will may not prove a solvent for the difficulties which have hitherto seemed to defy solution. I would ask those who may differ from me to bend their minds for a moment towards me and to weigh the observations based upon the experience of a life-time and applied to Indian affairs by one who claims to be devoted to India and her interests. I came to India charged with the duty of helping to establish the reformed constitution and of assisting the country along the road mapped out in the declaration of August 1917. A first great measure in pursuance of a new policy had been embodied in an act of Parliament. It was unfortunate that this new system was launched at a period when the atmosphere was charged with bitterness and animosity. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the difficulties it encountered from the moment of its birth. They are still fresh in our minds. Suffice for the moment to recall that it met with a determined opposition from certain sections of the community directed at first from without the Councils and latterly also from within. Remember that this was a newly fashioned constitution, indeed a constitutional experiment without a precedent designed to meet the peculiar complexities of the situation in India. It had no doubt its imperfections, but it was the product of deep thought and the outcome of a genuine desire on the part of the British Parliament to give effect to the patriotic aspirations of the Indian political leaders and to initiate a system of self-governing institutions. Much of the criticism directed against the constitution was clearly in the nature of a protest against the refusal to grant complete self-Government at one step.

MUDDIMAN REPORT.

"But the ranks of critics were also swelled by those who argued that the system did not fulfil the intentions of its authors and suffered from the obvious effect which should be removed. These charges deserved an examination and after three years' experience of the new constitution my Government with the approval of His Majesty's Government decided that enquiry should be made not with a view to altering the structure but for the purpose of determining whether any measures could be devised whereby the system might work more smoothly and efficiently. These problems were examined by the Reforms Enquiry Committee to whose labours both my Government and all those who are interested in the working of the constitution owe a debt of gratitude. I regret that the members of the committee were unable to come to an unanimous conclusion. The Majority have made a series of recommendations, which taken broadly appear to be acknowledged as suggesting improvements on the existing practice. They are fashioned with a genuine desire to improve the present machinery. I do not, of course, claim for them infallibility or deny they must be examined in detail with some care. My Government are prepared to accept in substance the view of the majority that the constitution should be maintained and amended where necessary in order to remove the defects in its working on the lines recommended by them. My Government cannot at present commit itself to all the individual recommendations or to the form of method by which they should be carried into effect inasmuch as there has not been sufficient time for a full consideration of them with the authorities concerned or even by me with my Council. An opportunity will be afforded to the Legislature for debating this policy and every consideration will be given to the views presented to us before final conclusions are reached. The Minority consisting of gentlemen whose views are entitled to receive and have received most careful examination of myself and my Government and let me add of Lord Birkenhead, have stated that they have no objection to many of the proposals of their colleagues, but they were unable to accept the report of the Majority because they desired to progress more rapidly and by different methods.

NO IMMEDIATE ENQUIRY.

"In their opinion no substantial results will be produced by the process of amendment of the defects recommended by the Majority. Briefly, the Minority ask whether the constitution should not be put on a permanent basis with provisions for automatic progress in future and they are in favour of the system of provincial autonomy. They press for an early enquiry with a view to fulfilling these aspirations. To the subject of provincial autonomy I shall return later. It is sufficient to say at this stage that the minority, mindful of the terms of reference, do not present it as a practical and fully considered scheme but content themselves with putting it forward as an ideal and that steps for its attainment clearly demand further investigation. In effect, therefore, the recommendations of the Minority amount to a demand for an early authoritative enquiry with a view to a revision of the constitution. The issue at the moment between them and the Government of India is largely one of time for the appointment of a Commission has been laid down in the Government of India Act in 1929; that is in four years from the present time there must be a full enquiry into the constitution such as the Minority desire. But, the Minority say that they wish an enquiry to take place at an early date. I understand their impatience, but my Government and I after most carefully weighing their views have reached the conclusion that the moment for an enquiry has not yet arrived. The enquiry contemplated by the Act will be a genuine and impartial enquiry. Nothing will be prejudged. It will proceed upon the facts of the situation as ascertained upon evidence produced to the tribunal and here I must remind you of the words of the preamble to the Government of India Act which had already been quoted by the Secretary of State. 'And whereas the action of Parliament in such matters must be guided by the co-operation received from those on whom new opportunities of service will be conferred and by the extent to which it is found that confidence can be reposed in their sense of responsibility.' If those are to be principles to guide the commission to its judgment I cannot think, as a friend of India that it should commence its enquiries immediately. In the judgment of the British Parliament as to be pronounced upon the present evidence I fear it could but result in a disappointment. I have not yet abandoned hope that as days proceed evidence of a spirit of co-operation may yet be forthcoming from that large section of political opinion which has hitherto stood aloof and that it may be manifested and that the political attitude of those who have hitherto declined to shoulder any responsibility may undergo a change.

APPEAL FOR CO-OPERATION.

"I know that there is a school of thought in India which preaches incessantly that nothing is to be won from England save by force or threats. Believe me, that is a profound mistake and if persisted in, cannot but embitter the relations of the two countries. The reforms took their origin in England in a spirit of good-will, not of fear, of optimism, not of opportunism. The history of the last few years had damped the hopes and dimmed the expectations of many of those in England who wish India well. But, those hopes can be rekindled, those expectations can be recreated if India shows a hand of friendship instead of menace. But, while I am sure that the present would be the most inappropriate moment to hold a statutory enquiry I wish to re-emphasise what was made abundantly plain by the Secretary of State in his speech that there is no special sanctity attaching to the year 1929. Re-examination of the constitution may take place at any time not later than 1929 when the British Government are persuaded that there has been genuine co-operation of responsible Indian political leaders in working the existing constitution. Sufficient experience of these new and still largely untried conditions will then have been gathered to form a basis of considered judgment and to enable proposals for the future to be made with some confidence. It is not worthwhile to make a real attempt to wipe out the past controversies and to unite in an effort to test system at present established. In the Secretary of State's words: "We desire and request good-will nor shall we be niggardly bargainers if we meet with that generous friendship which is near and dear to our hearts." The desire to help India along the road indicated remains unchanged throughout the general election and new administrations. I had opportunities of discussion with many leaders of political thought in England of varied political views. Throughout I was impressed on the one hand by the sympathetic good-will manifested towards India and Indians generally and on the other by a determination not to be hurried by threats into premature concessions. I have long been confident that it is through friendly co-operation alone that India will advance to the ultimate goal desired.

FINANCIAL STRINGENCY PASSING AWAY.

"Events of recent years and my visit to England have served to confirm this view. I most earnestly commend it as a policy to the Legislature and to the country. I believe that the present moment is specially favourable for combined effort to work the constitution. Since the Committee reported, two new factors have supervened which should be an encouragement to a new departure and are well-worthy of your consideration. Among the many handicaps under which the new system has suffered none perhaps was greater than the financial stringency which dogged its early years. In the administration a policy without resources is barren. Too often ministers found that from lack of money they could not give effect to their ideas in the field of Government transferred to their charge. Hampered by financial difficulties they were exposed to the criticism of having achieved nothing. Fortunately, the period of financial stringency, a legacy of the war, seems passing away. This year my Government has been able to make a notable beginning in the remission of provincial contributions and thereby to place at the disposal of various Provinces additional resources, a large part of which it may be hoped will be available for the amelioration of social conditions and for nation building activities, in short, for those branches of administration which have been transferred to the popular control. I trust these new resources will strengthen the position of Ministers.

PROVINCIAL RECRUITMENT.

"There is one other change of importance which I must not omit to mention. I confess I have been surprised to find that so little public attention has been directed to one of the proposals of the Lee Commission, a proposal the practical effect of which will soon begin to make itself felt. It had been one of the complaints of ministers that the organisations of their superior services through which their departments were administered lay not in their hands but in those of the Secretary of State. It was the latter who recruited them and who determined their rates of pay and their number. We are now taking steps to give effect in this respect to the principle laid down by the Joint Select Committee of Parliament that ministers should have the fullest opportunity of managing that field of Government which was entrusted to their care.

Recruitment by the Secretary of State for the Indian Educational Service, Indian Agricultural Service, Indian Veterinary Service, Buildings and Roads Branch of the Indian Service of Engineers and in Bombay and Burma for the Indian Forest Service has ceased. In these important branches of administration ministers will be authorised to start building up by new recruitment, their own provincial services subject only to such restrictions as experience shows to be necessary for safeguarding the integrity, independence and efficiency of the public services. The problem presented by the Indian Medical Service is more difficult. But there too the principle of establishing Provincial Medical Services has been accepted, though it will be necessary to retain also a certain number of officers of the Indian Medical service. The combined effect of these changes will become increasingly apparent every year, and I am sure that what seems to me at present to be an inadequate appreciation of their importance will rapidly disappear."

The Viceroy then paid a tribute to the loyal assistance which had been rendered by the members of the Services and would, he was convinced, continue to be rendered in the working of the new constitution. "Without their help the difficulties already serious enough would have been stupendous, if not insuperable. For reasons indicated above I believe that the system of diarchy will be found to work in future more efficiently and smoothly and ministers will, in these respects, no longer have the semblance of ground or complaint that the power and responsibility entrusted to them are impaired by other influences. In any event I have no doubt it is, too early yet to pronounce a final verdict as to its failure or success. On a careful survey of the whole situation and a study of the reports of the local Governments I come to the conclusion that dyarchy, whatever its deficiencies may be, has so far proved more successful in its operations than some of its friends and most of its critics could have expected. We shall be in a far better position and in comparatively a short time to form a final judgment if the system is worked in the future with general goodwill and co-operation."

FRAMING OF CONSTITUTION.

"In a notable passage in his speech Lord Birkenhead disclaimed on behalf of the British Parliament any monopoly in the art of framing constitutions and he invited them to contribute, if they could do so, their own solution. He invited them, to quote his words "to produce a constitution which carried behind it a fair measure of general agreement among the great peoples of India." He gave an assurance that such a contribution to our problems would nowhere be resented but would on the contrary be most carefully examined by the Government of India, by himself and by the Commission whenever that body may be assembled. The time which may elapse before a re-examination of the constitution, whenever that may happen, could not be better occupied by public men in India than by devoting serious political thought to these problems. The British people, working on their own experience, have set up institutions in India based on western models. The aspirations of Indian politicians, as I understand them, are directed towards the establishment of responsible self-government within the Empire as the ultimate goal. Responsible self-Government based on parliamentary institutions is a product of western thought and experience. It is often contended that we are seeking to arrive at the final destination by imposing ideas on India which are alien to its genius. We are not wedded to our own particular methods of attaining our object Whatever may be proposed will be the subject of most careful examination by the Government of India and, eventually, by the Commission. Before it is submitted to the British Parliament the Commission should know whether there is any general consensus of opinion among the various classes and communities of India as to the direction in which the development of self-Government within the Empire should be sought.

NEED OF STRONG CENTRAL GOVT.

Should we persevere in our proposed course or is there an alternative line of advance which would be more in accordance with the Indian ideas and would receive the

(continued on page 10.)

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

H. E. the Chancellor (Sir Leslie Wilson) followed by the Vice-Chancellor, leaving the Hall.

The male graduates' procession.

The lady graduates.

AHILYABAI BI-CENTENARY.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

Bombay ladies paid their tribute to the memory of Devi Ahilyabai Holkar, the illustrious Ruler of Indore, on Tuesday at Amroli House, Girgaum, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Perin Captain.

MOTHER'S DAY.

The Mother's Day was celebrated in Bombay, on Wednesday last under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, the Hon. Sir Norman Macleod, Chief Justice, presiding. In the photograph Sir Norman and Lady Macleod with Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi, President of the League, are seen seated.

GRIEVANCES OF IDAR STATE SUBJECTS.

REQUEST FOR INDEPENDENT NON-OFFICIAL COMMISSION

Under the auspices of the Idar Prajakiya Mandal the subjects of Idar State residents in Bombay held a public meeting on the 13th instant at the Hirabag hall under the presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas.

In opening the proceedings of the meeting the president stated that he accepted this responsible task knowing fully well that as a British subject and Bombay citizen it was his duty to help the people of Indian States living in Bombay.

Messrs. H. H. Thakur and A. L. Trivedi then spoke dealing chiefly with the futile attempts that were made by the Idar State officials or their dependents and friends to check the constitutional activities of the Mandal, by taking signatures of the people in Idar State by unfair means or illegal use of official power and influence. Another mean sof lowering them in public reputation was the use made of the orthodox Panchatias to threaten to outcaste people that may join the Mandal. The speakers assured the meeting that nothing could be done to the people if they followed legal and constitutional methods to gain justice and they urged that the people should stop this agitation only when justice was done to them.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. Thakur:—

"This public meeting of the subjects of Idar State held under the auspices of the Idar Prajakiya Mandal at Hirabad Lecture Hall, under the presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas Dharamsey, resolves and appeals to the Bombay Government as follows:—

The late Maharaja Bahadur of Idar Sir Partapsingh entrusted the administration of the State to Lieut.-Col. Sir Daulatsingh, K.S.C.I. his adopted son and now the Maharaja of Idar in 1906. Since that year to the year 1910 the burden of taxes and discontent increased. The subjects of Idar State, therefore, instructed the late Sir Gokaldas Kahandas Parekh and Mr. Binning, Bar-at-Law, and presented a memorial to the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, which was backed up by the united voice of the public of Idar where protracted strike of business was observed and continued for 28 days; but the present Maharaja of Idar, then the Prince, by exercising terrorism on the leaders of Idar subjects and other untoward means put an end to the struggle of the people for getting redress of their grievances and obtaining their birth-rights.

"This meeting requests the attention of your Excellency's Government to the said Memorial and adds that the present grievances of the Idar subjects are more vivid and of complex nature and full of calamities and oppressions.

"The Idar subjects in Bombay established the Idar Prajakiya Mandal on the 22nd day of February, 1925 and the said Mandal requested H. H. the Maharaja Saheb and his Government to redress the grievances of the subjects several times, but instead of giving any reply to the said representations the State and its responsible officers, have never cared to attend to the letters or resolutions passed and forwarded to them by the Idar subjects. They are busy taking signatures on blank papers and then inscribing thereon writings to the effect that there is perfect happiness in Idar State etc., and placing the same before the public, and thus they hinder and check the constitutional and legal activities of this Mandal. This public meeting emphatically protests against this conduct of the Idar Government.

"The subjects of Idar State have been and are being treated and oppressed by the State and its officials as if they were dumb cattle. Therefore this public meeting of the Idar subjects implores your Excellency's Government to appoint forthwith an independent non-official public Commission to inquire and report into the past and present grievances of the Idar subjects.

This meeting authorises its honoured president to convey this resolution and request to the respective parties concerned."

Mr. S. K. Yagnik supported he resolution which was put to vote and unanimously carried amidst cheers.

Mr. Jamnadas, in winding up the proceedings, said:—

"I have during the course of this meeting learnt many new things about Idar people and their grievances. "I am grieved to find that the matters in Idar State have gone to such extremes that the British subjects and Bombay citizens must co-operate with them and raise their moral voice in support of the Idar subjects' request to the Local Government to do them justice by appointing an independent non-official Commission to inquire into their grievances. I am sure the Local Government would do their best to respond to the appeal of these people and do them justice and I will do my best to help my Idar brothers and I hope that many other citizens of this enlightened city will do likewise: I advise the leaders of Idar subjects to continue their efforts and try their best to remove confusion and terror of the subjects living permanently in Idar State and to continue this agitation until proper justice is done."

The meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the president.

CURIOUS ACCIDENTS.

COMMISSIONER'S EXPLANATION.

At the Standing Committee's meeting held on Wednesday the letter from the Commissioner was read:

"I have to report for information of the Standing Committee and the Corporation that a length of about 600 feet of one of the 72" pipe mains collapsed at mile 21¾ north of Pogaon on Tuesday, the 21st July 1925. The metal of the pipe has not fractured, nor have any of the rivet heads sheared so far as can be seen. The Assistant Engineer in charge of this section visited the scene of the accident immediately after it occurred accompanied by two of Messrs. Braithwaite and Co.'s assistants They found that the collapse had occurred at the summit of a hill. A large air valve was placed on the pipe at the summit and the 3 officers referred to examined this velve and found that it was closed. The cause of the accident is as follows:—

During the morning of the 21st July it was found necessary temporarily to reduce the pressure of water in the pipe line In order to effect this, a scour valve was opened at a low point to the north of the scene of the accident, which allowed water to flow out of the pipe. It is stated that all the air valves were examined when the scour valve was opened, but as stated above, an air valve was found to be closed after the accident occurred. It is therefore evident that a vacum was created in the pipe through the air valve on the summit of the hill being closed while water was flowing out of the pipe through the scour valve at the foot of the hill, and it is presumed that the air valve was tampered with by some unauthorised person, as no valves are allowed to be operated except with the permission of the Municipal Officer in charge Inquiries on the spot have not led to the discovery of the individual who closed the all valve, but there were fitters working in the vicinity and one can only surmise that one of them seeing a little water leaking from the air valve (as often occurs with new valves) shut it off with the idea of stopping the kakage. This of course he had no right to do. The statements of all persons working on the section at the time whether in Municipal employ or in that o the Contractors Messrs. Braithwaite and Co. are being recorded It is anticipated that the length of the pipe will be restored to its circular form without damage when water under pressure is admitted to it, which will be done shortly. Before water can be admitted, it is necessary that one end of the collapsed pipe, where it enters an expansion joint should be restored to its circular shape by jacking it out so as to make a water tight joint.

The accident is a very curious one but I find on enquiry that there are on record in American Water Works two or three cases of similar accidents in which pipes which have collaped in this manner have been restored to their original condition by the admittance of water under pressure. I have personally inspected the case and have reason to hope that the permanent damage caused will be little if any. I have issued the strictest orders to prevent the recurrance of such an accident. The temporary interruption along a short length of one of the two pipe lines would not materially affect the supply of water to Bombay. In fact water had already come through the new lines across the Kasheli Bridges and was in the vicinity of Vehar on August 4th when faults developed in the cast iron valves north of the Kasheli Bridges which will necessitate their replacement and involve a delay of about 15 days. With the exception of a short length of about 100 feet on one of the banks leading to the South Kasheli Bridge, where it is considered unsafe to lay a second pipe while the bank is wet and liable to sink, the whole double pipe line is completed from Tansa to Powai and the single 60" line from there to Ghatkoper, so that additional water should be available in Bombay at an early date."

PATDI AFFAIRS.

ISMAILI KHOJA'S PROTEST.

A public meeting of the Ismaili Khojas was held on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at the Recreation Club Institute, Bombay, when Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola presided. In the course of his speech the President said:—

"Patdi is a Native State about 60 miles from Ahmedabad, but is under British supervision. The total inhabitants are roughly about 5,000 out of which Ismaili Khojas number 100 only. It is a mistaken notion amongst the Hindy public all over Kathiawad that Ismaili Khojas are sacrificing young boys for their religious purposes, and therefore whenever a small boy is found dead or missing, they immediately suspect that the crime has been perpetrated by one of the Ismaili Khojas. It is therefore absolutely necessary and essential that Government should make it publicly known that our religion does not ask us to make this kind of sacrifice. No religion in the world, I make bold to say, can expect anyone to make human sacrifice, and one fails to understand how they could possibly believe such a thing. Khojas as a rule are law-abiding, peaceful citizens and they implicitly obey the orders of their present Imam, His Highness the Aga Khan. It is therefore the duty of Government to protect the minorities and take immediate steps to issue a circular informing the public as well as the Rulers of the Native States to issue orders for the protection of the lives and property of the Ismaili Khojas.

I do not wish to take up your time by going into the history of the incident, because that is the task of the movers and supporters of the Resolutions which will be placed for your consideration, but I cannot pass over this incident without bringing to your notice the amount of offence given to us by the disregard shown to our religious place by the persons who were infuriated by the murder of a Koli boy.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting aforesaid:—

(1) (a) This public meeting of the followers of His Highness the Aga Khan, held under the auspices of the Central Punjabhai Committee, places on record its sense of indignation and protest at the treatment meted out to their co-religionists, by the Mahajan and the Hindus of a village called Patdi, owing to the murder of a Koli boy by some scoundrels. (b) They also place on record their sense of indignation at the way in which the molesters have treated our sacred place called Jamatkhana and destroyed some of the religious books kept therein. (c) This meeting offers its deep sympathies to those Ismaili Khojas who have been victims of this outrage.

(2) Owing to false rumours often circulated through enmity or mischief a great deal of trouble has been inflicted on the Khojas, both in Guzerat and Kathiawad, by the Mahajans of those places. Therefore this public meeting resolves that a representation be made to H. E. the Governor-General in Council, and H. E. the Governor in Council, to give protection to the Khojas and to take immediate steps to avoid the recurrence of such incidents in future and also that Government should request the Native States of Gujerat and Kathiawad to take such steps as lie in their power to enable the Ismaili Khojas to live and trade peacefuly.

(3) This public meeting puts on record its sense of deep sympathy at the murder of a Koli boy by some rascals, and requests Government to take steps to bring the evil-doors to book.

(4) This public meeting appoints a Committee of the following persons, to send a memorial to Government and to take such other steps as they think necessary in the matter:—Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola. (Chairman), Dr. Rajabali Ramji Lakhdir, Messrs. Gulamali Gulamhusein Merchant, Alijah Ismailbhai Virji Madhani, Hassanbhai Lalji Devraj, Munjibhai Gulamhusein, Alimahomed Karmali, Mahomed Husein Soomar Shivji.

(5) This public meeting requests its President to send copies of the above resolutions to H. E. the Governor in Council, H. E. the Governor General in Council Agent to the Governor-General, Commissioner, Northern Division, Collector of Ahmedabad, the Ruler of Patdi and other big Indian States.

SRI KRISHNA JAYANTI AT SRINAGAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SRINAGAR, Aug. 19.

The Sanatan Dharam Pratap Sabha celebrated Srikrishna Janamashtami from the ninth to the seventeenth August with great eclat. Hindus of all shades joined the grand procession of Ved Bhagwan with singing parties of Sanatanists, Arya Samajists and others. Pandit Nekiram Sharma, Lala Shivdas, Pt. Nityanand Shastri delivered speeches on Sri Krishna's life and teachings.

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JUDGE AND JURY DISAGREE.

RANCHI, Aug. 19.

The case in the sessions against Mr. Z. H Belgnami, a Deputy Magistrate at Darbhanga who was charged with the criminal breach of trust in respect of the King's Park Fund (Darbhanga) concluded at Patna before Mr. Sweeney District and Sessions Judge. The Jury, with a majority of 4 to 1 found the accused not guilty. The Judge disagreeing with the jury referred the case to the High Court. —A. P.

ANOTHER CHARGE.

Another charge against the accused of attempting to commit suicide has been taken up for hearing.

ACQUITTED OF GAMBLING.

AMRITSAR, Aug. 19.

Rai Sahib Lal Jaswani Rai, District and Sessions Judge, Amritsar, accepted five appeals to-day in the important gambling case in which 15 respectable persons, including Government servants, millionairs and merchants, fourteen Hindus and one Mahomedan had been convicted for gambling in the House of Lala Parmanand a son of the late Rai Bahadur Karamchand Honorary Magistrate, and had been fined Rs. 100 each.

The Sessions Judge has honourably acquitted all the accused criticising the prosecution story. The persons acquitted include Dewanchand, son of Sir Gopaldas Bhandari, President, Local Municipal Committee, Lala Madhoram, a leading Saraf of Amritsar, Lala Anandaroop, Military Head Clerk and Sardar Jeewant singh, head clerk, National Bank of India.

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NOTHING DOING

(Continued from page 8.)

support of numerous interests concerned? If any alternative methods are to be suggested much hard thinking is required. Constitutional problems are not solved by a phrase. Account must be taken of the unparalleled complexities and diversities of race, diversities of religion, striking diversities of intellectual development and social organisation which separates classes with a rigidity unknown in any other great country. It must be kept steadily in mind that it is a primary duty of Government to provide security against external aggression and to preserve peace and order within its territories and in India it is imperative, that adequate means should be devised for the protection of minorities. No greater problems in self-Government have ever been set before a people and no problem has ever more assuredly required accurate and practical thinking. There are many in India at the present moment who hold that the solution lies in Provincial Autonomy. The principle that affairs should be administered by local Government is one that commends general acceptance. But, if we are to avoid disintegration, a danger that history of India constantly emphasises, there must, in my judgment, be a strong Central Government capable of exercising legitimate degree of supervision and control.

The relations of such a Government to a number of so-called autonomous provincial governments have not yet been thought out. It can scarcely be contemplated even by the most ardent friends of provincial autonomy that there should be nine more and as some contend many more separate and independent provincial governments entirely free in all directions from supervision and control. Before any scheme of provincial autonomy could be established the functions that should be entrusted to them and the degree of supervision and control to be exercised over them must be explored with patience. Here is an unlimited field of work waiting for those who like the minority of the Reforms Enquiry Committee believe that the present constitution must be radically amended. Meantime a close contact with the practical working of the present machine will provide a useful corrective against two great obsession with the theory which the history shows to be a danger ever lurking in wait for the drafter of constitutions.

PREAMBLE OF GOVT. OF INDIA ACT.

Before I close I would draw attention to the attitude not uncommon among politicians that the programme and conditions of advance laid down in the preamble of the Government of India Act are humiliating to India in that the prescription of successive stage and testing of each stage by result is a reflection on the capacity of Indians. Be it remembered that we are engaged on a problem new to India and new also to the British Parliament. I think the nature of problem as it presents itself to the British people is not fully appreciated by those who express themselves as humiliated. They assume that the path to self-Government lies along a broad metalled road and that if they could only be freed from impediments and restrictions imposed by the present form of Government they could run safely, rapidly and directly to their goal. To my mind the problem presents itself under a different figure. I think rather of the man picking his way through unexplored regions towards his destination which gimerse faint but clear in the distance. He halts on firm ground and seeks the next spot to which he can safely entrust himself. A rash step may engulf him or delay his progress indefinitely. His advance may not be rapid but to it is well and surely planned. As he advances experience teaches him to distinguish more certainly and quickly the firm ground from the treacherous surface and so he wins to his ultimate goal.

"Gentlemen, if I may strike a personal note the natural term of my period of office is rapidly approaching the end and my future opportunities of addressing you, members of the Indian Legislature, must necessarily be few. I have spoken to you from the conviction of my heart, I trust without rousing a tinge of bitterness or acrimonity. I have expressed to you the thoughts of one, who, whatever mistakes or errors he may have committed, has a warm affection for India and a deep devotion to her interests. For these reasons have been most desirous of carrying you with me along the only avenue which most desirous of carrying you with me in my judgment, can lead to the promised land to the proud heights of India's destination. It is my earnest prayer that India with the co-operation of all of us, of every race, the community and interest, that wish her well may avoid pitfalls that beset her path and win through to the goal to which her face is set."

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THE CHOICE.

(Continued from page 7)

Secretary made this statement in the presence of Mr. Patel. I have also letters from some prominent Swarajists to show it cannot be true. It is one thing to prefer A to B and another thing to say we set up A because we are dead opposed to B. The latter is not the case. I am thankful to-day neither of us is actuated by any such object. I stand because I consider I have some claim to stand and my supporters feel they cannot ignore it. So also I take it is Mr. Patel's position. To put it shortly, if you as party decide to adopt a candidate I shall be proud and thankful if you will help me by adopting me as your candidate. But, if you are pressed to adopt any one else I beg of you to think of the injury you will be doing me. I must now to your judgment."

MR. PATEL'S MANIFESTO.

Mr. Patel in his manifesto addressed to all the elected members of the Legislative Assembly says: "Gentlemen, I had no intention to address you on the question of my candidature for the Presidential chair. But I have just seen a manifesto issued by Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachariar C. I. E. to the members of the Independent Party and I feel that I must make my position perfectly clear to you. I entirely agree with the Diwan Bahadur that no man should go to the chair with the feeling that he owes his seat to any particular party and not to the vote of the house and no Party should be placed in a position to feel they have a claim on that person as their nominee. I trust you will agree with me that Government forms not only a party but a strong party in the house commanding a solid block of votes and I ask you to consider whether a candidate who relies mainly on the support of that solid block can be said to come up to the standard laid down by the Diwan Bahadur. It goes without saying that I do not rely on any support from that quarter. The Legislative Assembly has always been referred to as the popular house as, indeed, it was intended to be. It should be the endeavour of every elected member to justify its existence as such. The correct attitude on the part of Government in this case should be to stand aside and let some one be elected as President who enjoys the confidence of the majority of the elected members. The least that I expected Government to do was that they would leave the members under their influence free to vote as they pleased. It is, however, a matter of common knowledge that the Government has formed a caucus against me on which the Diwan Bahadur mainly relies for his success. It is for you to consider whether you would join this caucus or use your independent judgement so that the candidate enjoying the confidence of the majority of you may be elected. For my part I assure you that I have stood as a candidate in the belief that I enjoy the confidence of a very substantial majority of the elected members. If, however, I do not enjoy that confidence I shall withdraw from the contest as soon as your decision to that effect is made known to me and will readily support any other candidate, whom you may select in preference to me. I, therefore, welcome the resolution unanimously adopted by the Swarajya Party at its meeting held to-day, inviting all elected members to meet and decide the question. So far as I can see, this is the only means to ascertain the wishes of the elected representatives in the Assembly. But, if it is not found possible for all elected members to meet as suggested I am quite willing to abide by the decision of the joint meeting of the Swarajya Party and the Independent Party as proposed by the Swarajya Party in the alternative. But, I am not particular about the procedure to be followed and if any other method is found more practical and equally effective to achieve the object in view I have no objection to its being adopted. All that I am anxious for is that the President you elect should be of your own choice and not one who is practically a nominee of the Government. It only remains for me to add that if I am elected it shall be my earnest endeavour to maintain the high traditions that have grown round the Presidential Chair of representative assemblies and that a staunch Swarajist as I am no party considerations will influence me in the slightest degree in the discharge of my duties in a strictly just and impartial manner."

MR. RANGASWAMI'S LETTER.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Secretary of the Swarajya Party has addressed the following letter to all elected members of the Assembly in pursuance of last night's resojution of the Swaraj Party:

"My dear friend, at a meeting of the Swarajya Party held this afternoon the following resolution was unanimously passed: This meeting of the Swarajya Party of the Assembly considers it desirable that the President of the Assembly to be elected should be one who enjoys the confidence of a substantial majority of the elected members of the Assembly without regard to his belonging to any particular party. It, therefore, resolves that the Secretary do invite all the elected members of the Assembly to meet the Swarajist Party at the earliest possible opportunity to consider the question. Resolved further that meanwhile the Secretary do ascertain from the Independent Party whether they would be prepared to act in the matter of election of President with the Swarajya Party" and join in selecting for nomination as candidate an elected member without regard to his belonging to any particular party and for that purpose to follow the procedure laid down in the rules of the Nationalist Party for making any matter a party question. In accordance therewith, I am to request you to be so good as to let me know as early as you can whether you agree to the proposal contained therein and if so when this meeting may be fixed I am to add that Mr. V. J. Patel has expressed his entire willingness to withdraw his candidature should the choice of the elected members of the Assembly or of a joint meeting of the two parties as in case may be fall on any other elected member of the Assembly.

NON-BRAHMINS IN COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 6.)

styled as special protectors of the masses and the Backward classes and if time and space permitted I could have given dozen of more instances. This is how the Council is saved from destructive proposals of the Swaraj Party. I assure the public that the more they will search and pry into the records on which the party so bombastically relies, the darker and more disgraceful will be the revelations. No gentleman who is not of the Jadhovian frame of mind is qualified to be a member of that Party. This is vividly demonstrated and proved by a very recent incident. The erstwhile Leader of the Party, the vascillating and ever-changing Mr. Surve, showed some symptoms of independent thinking and voting. From Mr. Jadhav's point of view this disruption was disastrous and detrimental to the Ministerial interests of the Party, hence quick and drastic action was taken to crush this revolutionary spirit before it became dangerous and led the party astray, into hostile Swaraj camp. These Wise Men of Gotham met, I am informed under the leadership of the same Sirdar and as a retributive and exemplary punishment for this heinous crime of thinking and voting independently of the Sirdar, that leader was summarily dethroned and a new and more pliant and agreeable gentleman was selected, the only redeeming feature about the new leader is that he happens to be a Parsee and hence in a true Zoroastrian spirit is most obliging, hospitable and accommodating. Thus a doubtful compliment is indirectly paid to my community

Slaughter Agents.

Another less drastic and more beneficial method of curbing a revolutionary and independent spirit in the Party is the usual offer of a crumb by the benign Government in the shape of a fairly lucrative job. There has been at least one benediction in that direction and the rest, like heirs expectant, are trying to put in their best behaviour in order to be the future beneficiaries. This is the short and pitiable description of the so-called powerful and influential party that is at present so much pampered by a diplomatic Government and extolled by the Anglo-Indian Press just because this pampering and flattery suits their present purposes. This is the "People's" Party that indulges in such unholy delight at the "colossal" failure of another popular party, a failure which, under the circumstances mentioned above brings more discredit and disgrace to them than to the Swaraj Party. This is the band of injured innocent that appeals to the public to judge them by their actions, these memorable and glorious actions as instanced above. I do wish and appeal to the public to judge them by their actions alone and neither by the words of the Swaraj Party nor by their own bombastic declarations and if truth tends to convict them, I myself have no doubt whatever of the verdict of the public. Thus safely entrenched and protected by the Government phalanx on either side and led by the nose by the Minister Sirdar, they issue a most ridiculous and amusing challenge to the Swaraj Party to seek a new election, entirely forgetting that if it were not for a special communal electorate and backing by their *Ma Bap* the Sirkar, they would never have seen the inner walls of the Council Hall and thus might have saved the presidency from a most humiliating, undignified and, above all, unpatriotic and tragic farce that is at present periodically enacted, resulting in a cruel slaughter of a Nation's Freedom.

Not Protectors.

I really grieve that the blood-boiling scenes that I had witnessed in the Council has perhaps taken me further than I had desired. As far as possible I have always avoided giving offence to my own countrymen, howsoever misguided, fallen or misled they may be and it pained me more to write thus about my own colleagues with some of whom I may even claim a personal acquaintance. But the limit of forbearance has reached and it is difficult to restrain, when instead of observing a discreet silence to conceal their faults and sins as their wiser Sindh compatriots are doing, this Party put forth from the housetops a preposterous and unsustainable claim of being the 'Protectors' of the Backward classes and the dumb masses.

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EXAMINATION BY COMPARTMENTS.

SYNDICATE REVISES ITS DECISION.

In supersession of the University Circular No. 4051 of 1925, Heads of Colleges are, by direction of the Syndicate, informed that the regulations of the University regarding examination by compartments are to be interpreted as follows:—

(a) A student who has earned exemption in one or more subjects at an Examination, when he appears next for that Examination must once and for all make his election whether he will avail himself of the exemption or appear for the whole Examination. If he elects to appear for the whole Examination then thereafter he cannot claim the benefit of the old exemption. But on his appearance for the whole Examination he may again earn exemption in one or more subjects and such fresh exemption earned will again be subject to the above provision. If he elects to avail himself of the exemption, then he must appear in all the remaining subjects at the same time. It is open to him to earn further exemption in one or more of the remaining subjects in which he so appears.

(b) If a candidate is allowed to join the next higher class because he has obtained exemption from all subjects but one in which he has failed, he will be allowed to appear in that one subject not later than the same Examination season in which he appears at any time for the next higher Examination. But he will, under no circumstances, be considered to have passed the next higher Examination or any part of it although he may have obtained the marks necessary to pass, unless he has passed in the aforesaid single subject (with the percentage if any required for the total) at the lower Examination in the same or in a previous Examination season. But if a candidate passes as aforesaid in the single subject in the lower Examination, then he may earn as regards the higher Examination any exemption that may be permissible under the regulations although he may not have passed in the whole Examination. When a candidate owing to his failure to pass in the single subject as aforesaid in the lower Examination is not considered to have passed the higher Examination or any part of it, the terms kept by him for such higher Examination will be available to him for any future appearance at the higher Examination.

COUNCIL OF STATE ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

SIR,—The public of Bombay will be pleased to welcome Mr. H. S. Dikshit, the well known solicitor, to take City into public life. An announcement has already appeared in the press regarding his candidature for election to the Council of State from this Presidency. Though Mr. Dikshit has for some years past, led a retired life, shunning the modern tendency to be in the limelight, it will hardly be questioned that he has to his credit many distinguished services in the public cause. His manifesto clearly indicates that he has lost none of his old vigour and that he can be trusted to safeguard public interests. Mr. Dikshit was a member of the Municipal Corporation from 1892 to 1912, representing the D Ward, one of the most intellectual quarters of the City. He used to be generally on the popular side and it was here that the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was struck with his ability and accurate knowledge of then Municipal affairs and sound commonsense. He was soon recognised to be his (Sir Pherozeshah's) Lieutenant. When in the year 1899 the Corporation voted a farewell address to Lord Sandhurst Mr. Dikshit's was the only dissentient voice. Mr. Dikshit did not like to vote an address to one who had created the present Improvement Trust and thus had considerably harmed the powers and the interests of the Corporation. The public will not also have forgotten the Harrison Causes against Sir Pherozeshah to unseat him in the Corporation. It was Mr. Dikshit who resigned in favour of Sir Pherozeshah and made room for him in the Corporation. Besides these, Mr. Dikshit was appointed by the Corporation on various Committees. A perusal of the proceedings of that time of the Municipal meetings will disclose what valuable work has been done by him. He soon secured more than a local reputation as a member of the Bombay Municipality and his discussion of various questions were characterised by accurate knowledge and sound commonsense. In 1901 he was elected to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Central Division voters by a majority of votes, and was there till 1909. Here again he has rendered valuable services on the Police Committee appointed by the Government and Sir Charles Ollivant complimented him on the same in the open Council. He had made a very careful study of the budget as will be seen from his speeches of that time from the proceedings of the Legislative Council and the Zemindars' Bill, the Right of Records Bill and a few others, had equal consideration from him. He used to be always in touch with his electors, either by his personal visit to them or by inviting suggestion and grievances to be placed before the Council. He has always been a systematic and thorough worker. It may not be out of the public's recollection the great legal service he rendered to the late Lokmanya Tilak in the defamation case against the "Times of India," the Globe Case, the Poona Vaibhav Sedition Case, Lala Lajpat Rai's defamation case and the signaller's strike.

In the social arena also he has had his humble share. He was among the pioneers who successfully launched the "Bombay Chronicle." He has taken prominent part in the affairs of the various institutions: to mention a few the Bombay Presidency Reforms Association, the Depressed Classes Mission Society, the Students' Brotherhood, the Hindu Gymkhana and others. He was also an active Congressman till 1911 when, owing to reasons of health, he had to lessen his activities. He was also joint Secretary of the Congress which met in Bombay in 1904.

A man of independent views and courageous action Mr. Dikshit's return to the public life after more than twelve years will be hailed with satisfaction.

Mr. Dikshit's election to the Council of State will strengthen the popular side in that Assembly which has very much been felt during the past five years of course. Mr. Dikshit may well be trusted to do his duty by his electors and at the same time to do nothing which may in any way hurt the interests of tea country. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the limited number of voters will extend their suffrage to Mr. Dikshit and return him to the Council of State. Yours, etc.,

TULSIDAS GULABDAS.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

MOTION FOR ADJURNMENT.

MADRAS, Aug. 19.

The Legislative Council reassembled this morning with full attendance of members. The questions not was heavy and supplementary questions ere equally large in number, and occupied more than one hour of the Council. These related mostly to local matters. In reply to the leader of the Opposition whether the Madras Government had deputed a retired official of the Civil Service to negotiate in London as the authorized representative of the Madras Government to form an English Syndicate to tap the hydro-electric resources of this Province Government answered in the negative.

Questioned with regard to an article in the "Radical" on the same subject, Government stated that it was not true that they had authorized Sir Arthur Knapp or anyone else to float a company or organise a syndicate for hydro-electric schemes in South India. Sir Arthur Knapp has been engaged in some confidential negotiations with the present holders of some hydro electric concessions which the Government desired to terminate.

After the questions were over, Mr. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar moved for the adjournment of business to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely the question of expunging from public records the remarks made and reflections cast on an Honourable Member of this House, in the report of Mr. Courtenay I. C. S. (on the imposition of special police in certain villages of Gooty Taluk) and Government order thereon. There was a preliminary discussion as to the admissibility of the motion, and as to whether it was a matter of public importance. Mr. Mudaliar referred to the high position which Mr. Kesava Pillai occupied in public life, and the exalted position he held in the House as Deputy President. He held that the grave insinuations contained in the report against him (Mr. Kesava Pillai) had either to be confirmed or repudiated in the interests of the dignity of the House. The President admitted the motion on its merits, and it will be discussed in the afternoon.—A. P.

MADRAS, Aug 19.

Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar moved his adjournment motion after lunch and discussion lasted only for about an hour. An amendment was proposed and accepted by the mover turning the motion into a recommendation to the Gevernmnet to appoint a Committee of the House to examine Mr. Courtenay's Report and evidence and to sift further evidence, if necessary; on the question of advising Government to expunge passages from public records and reflections cast on Mr. Kesava Pillay, the Deputy President of the House, in the report of Mr. Courtenay and Government Order thereon. The motion was carried without a division.

After a short adjournment for fifteen minutes, the Council proceeded with the official business left over. The Law Member presented the Select Committee's report on the Cochin Port Trust Bill which after a short discussion, was passed into law.

The Home Member next introduced his Bill providing for the establishment and regulation of Borstal Schools in the presidency for detention and training of adolescent prisoners.

Discussion on this Bill had no concluded, when the Council adjourned till to-morrow. —A. P.

BENGAL FISHERMEN'S GRIEVANCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

MEHERPUR, Aug. 19.

A meeting of the Fisherman was held here yesterday. Mr. NaliniKanta Halder presided. The following resolutions were passed:

This mass meeting of fishermen appeals to Government and members of the Legislative Council to formulate laws for the protection of the poor and helpless fishermen from unlawful exactions and oppression.

This meeting appeals to the Congress, the country, Government, House of Lords, House of Commons, the Hon. Secretary of State for India, Prime Minister of England, leaders of all parties and communities and to the people of the world for the protection of the poor and helpless fishermen from various unlawful exactions known as vesteli, paragrahata, gola, Sarakari, palatate, khutagari, etc., enforced and inflicted upon fishermen by officers of landholders in the rivers of Bengal and Assam.

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I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grand iloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan Serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my ill-luck in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that has made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

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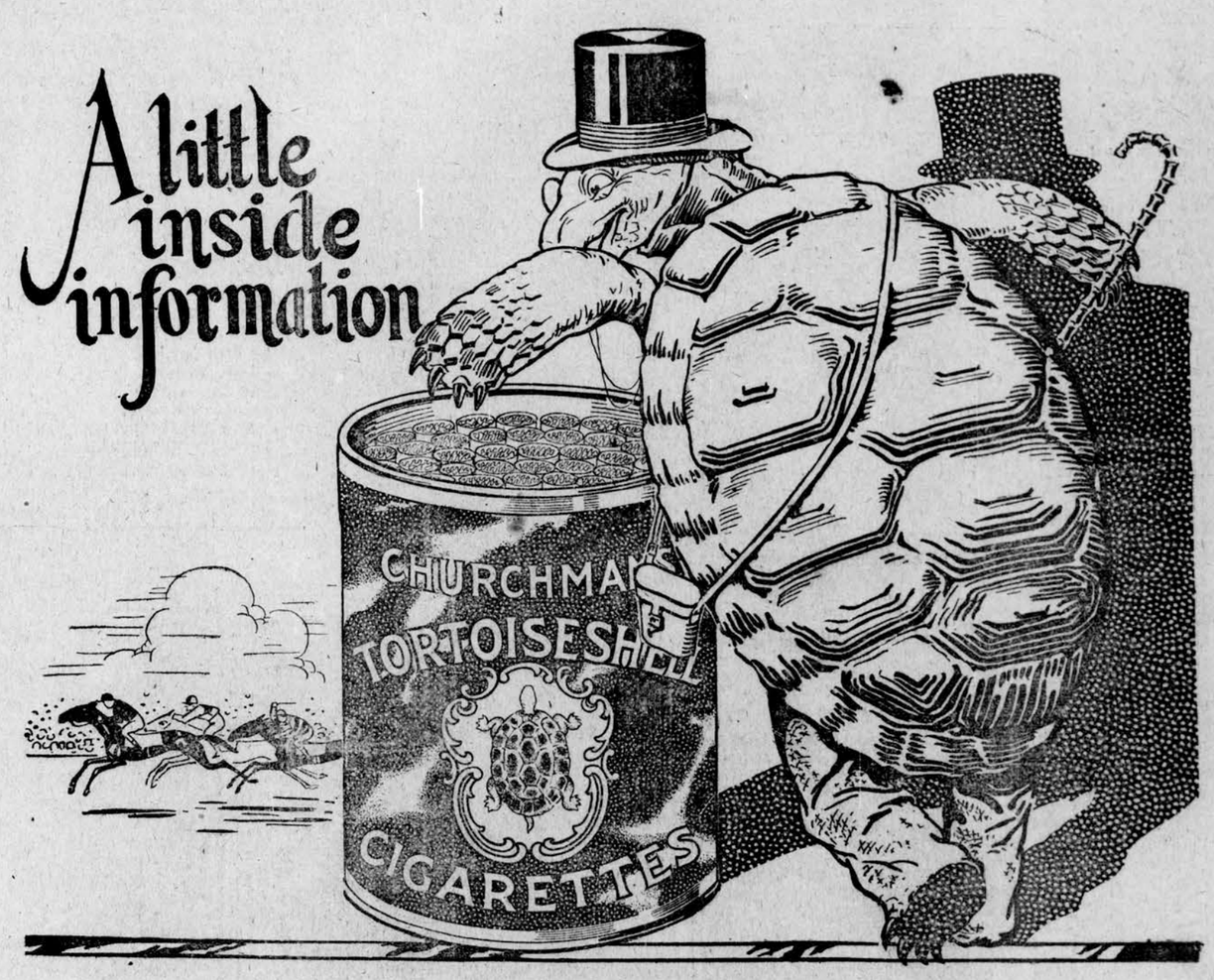

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